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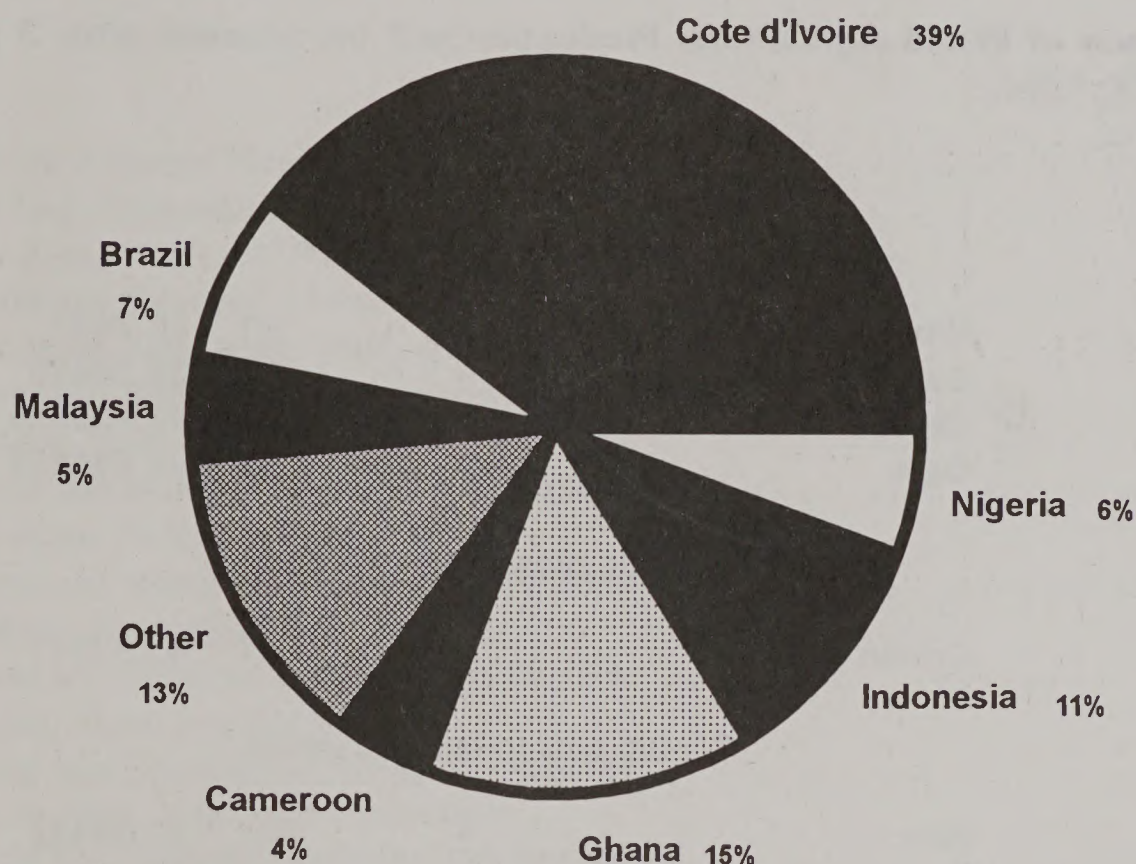


Foreign  
Agricultural  
Service

Circular Series  
WAP 10-96  
October 1996

# World Agricultural Production

## World Cocoa Bean Production 1996/97 Forecast



### Production Articles This Month ...

**World Cocoa Bean**

**Ghana Cocoa Bean Trip Report**

**World Grains and Oilseeds**

**Deciduous Fruit and Table Grapes**

**Red Meat In Selected Countries**

**Poultry and Eggs In Selected Countries**

**Pakistan and India Cotton Trip Report**



This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-319), October 11, 1996.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on November 13, 1996.

### CONVERSION TABLE

#### Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

#### Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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#### Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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#### Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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# PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1996/97

October 1996

## WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1996/97 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	581.0	+1.5	+0	+8	Production is forecast higher based on an upward revision in foreign production.
United States	62.1	-0.4	-0	+5	Production is estimated lower based on reduced harvested area and yield.
Total Foreign	518.9	+1.9	+0	+9	Production is forecast higher as increases in China, EU-15, and Australia more than offset decreases in Russia, Ukraine, and Yugoslavia.
China	109.0	+2.0	+2	+7	Production is forecast at a record level as reports from China indicate higher yield for the winter wheat crop.
EU-15	98.7	+1.9	+2	+15	Production is forecast higher due to higher yields in France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, and Denmark.
Australia	20.0	+0.5	+3	+18	Production is forecast higher due to an increase in yield potential in New South Wales.
Baltic States	1.2	+0.3	+31	+34	Production is forecast higher due to increases in harvested area and yield. Lithuania accounts for most of the revision.
Ethiopia	1.5	+0.3	+23	-6	Production is forecast higher based on increased harvested area.
Russia	35.0	-2.0	-5	+16	Production is forecast lower as harvest progress reports indicate lower yield. Siberia is experiencing harvest delays due to prolonged wet conditions.
Ukraine	14.5	-0.5	-3	-11	Production is forecast lower as harvest progress reports indicate lower yield.
Yugoslavia	3.2	-0.4	-11	-32	Production is forecast lower due to a decrease in yield.
Poland	8.4	-0.2	-2	-3	Production is forecast lower based on harvest results that indicate lower yield.



# COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1996/97 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	873.5	+ 8.3	+ 1	+ 10	Production is forecast higher on revised output for both the United States and foreign producers.
United States	260.3	+ 6.1	+ 2	+ 24	Production is forecast higher based on increased yield prospects for corn and sorghum.
Total Foreign	613.2	+ 2.1	+ 0	+ 5	Production is forecast higher as increases in China, EU-15, Ethiopia, and the Baltic States more than offset decreases in Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Nigeria.
China	131.1	+ 3.0	+ 2	+ 5	Production is forecast higher due to a favorable growing season for corn. Corn production is forecast at a record 117.0 million tons.
EU-15	103.4	+ 2.3	+ 2	+ 17	Production is forecast higher based mainly on increased barley yield estimates for Denmark, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Also, Germany and Sweden oats output are revised slightly higher.
Ethiopia	5.3	+ 0.9	+ 20	+ 4	Production is forecast higher due mainly to upward revisions in barley, corn, and sorghum area.
Baltic States	2.6	+ 0.6	+ 28	+ 25	Production is forecast higher for Lithuania's barley and rye output, while Latvia and Estonia's barley, oats, and rye are raised.
Philippines	4.3	+ 0.2	+ 5	NC	Production is forecast higher due to higher yield prospects.
Kazakhstan	2.5	- 1.7	- 41	- 18	Production is forecast lower based on harvest progress reports. Barley area and yield are reduced along with oats yield.
Russia	32.1	- 1.0	- 3	+ 5	Production is forecast lower as harvest progress reports indicate lower corn and barley output.
Ukraine	9.9	- 0.9	- 8	- 36	Production is forecast lower due to harvest progress reports. Projected corn, oats, and rye yields are reduced.
Nigeria	15.2	- 0.7	- 4	- 4	Production is forecast lower for corn as yield fell due to fertilizer shortages and erratic rainfall.
Canada	28.4	- 0.4	- 2	+ 18	Production is forecast lower based on a Statistics Canada report indicating decreases in barley, oats, and rye output.
Eastern Europe	48.2	- 0.3	- 1	- 7	Production is forecast lower for barley in Hungary and Poland, but higher for corn in Poland.



### WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MMT	1996/97 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1995/96 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	376.2	+0.5	+0	+1	Production is forecast higher based on better yields in the United States and revised area for foreign producers.
United States	5.8	+0.2	+3	+1	Production is estimated higher based on increased area and yield forecasts for producers in the southern states.
Total Foreign	370.4	+0.3	+0	+1	Production is forecast higher due to a increases in South Korea and Philippines.
Rep. of Korea	5.1	+0.3	+7	+8	Production is forecast higher due to favorable weather throughout most of the growing season.
Philippines	7.3	+0.3	+4	+1	Production is forecast higher based on increases in harvested area and yield.
Nigeria	2.0	-0.3	-13	-12	Production is forecast lower due to a reduction in yield caused by erratic rainfall and fertilizer shortages.

### OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1996/97 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1995/96 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	256.3	+2.9	+1	+0	Production is projected higher based on revised yields in the United States and harvest reports for foreign crops.
United States	73.5	+2.3	+3	+6	Production is estimated higher based on revised yield projections. The majority of the increase is a result of improved soybean pod development and weight from favorable weather late in the growing season.
Total Foreign	182.9	+0.7	+0	-2	Production is forecast higher due to revised crop estimates for Pakistan, Europe, India, and Bolivia.
Pakistan	3.7	+0.3	+9	-4	Production of cottonseed is adjusted higher based on a revised seed-to-lint ratio.



### OILSEEDS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	----- Current <u>Forecast</u> MMT	1996/97 Monthly <u>Change</u> MMT	----- Monthly <u>Change</u> (%)	Change From <u>1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
EU-15	12.6	+0.5	+4	-5	Production is projected higher based on harvest reports. French rapeseed and sunflowerseed yields are up due to favorable growing conditions. Good weather also benefitted the Italian soybean yield and sunflowerseed harvested area.
India	25.0	+0.3	+1	+1	Production is projected slightly higher based on higher cotton yield. Cotton benefitted from an excellent monsoon season and a reduced pest population.
Canada	7.2	-0.2	-2	-17	Production is projected down based on official government estimates by Statistics Canada for rapeseed and soybean yields. The harvest should be completed by the end of October.

### PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	----- Current <u>Forecast</u> MMT	1996/97 Monthly <u>Change</u> MMT	----- Monthly <u>Change</u> (%)	Change From <u>1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	16.2	NC	NC	+4	No change this month. Production is forecast at a record, up 0.7 million tons from last year.

### COTTON

<u>Country</u>	----- Current <u>Estimate</u> MBALES	1996/97 Monthly <u>Change</u> MBALES	----- Monthly <u>Change</u> (%)	Change From <u>1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World Total	87.5	+0.1	+0	-4	Production is estimated higher this month due to an increase in the United States which more than offset a reduction in the total foreign category.
United States	18.2	+0.3	+2	+2	Production is estimated up as higher yields in California and Texas increased output.
Total Foreign	69.3	-0.2	-0	-6	Production is forecast slightly lower this month mainly due to declines in output in Pakistan and China which more than offset production gains in India, Egypt, and Mexico.



# COTTON (continued)

<u>Country</u>	----- 1996/97 -----		<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> (%)	<u>Change</u> From 1995/96 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current</u> <u>Estimate</u> MBALES	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> MBALES			
Pakistan	7.6	-0.6	-7	-6	Production is forecast down due to heavy white fly damage throughout the main cotton growing area of Punjab Province. This province produces 80 to 85 percent of the crop.
China	17.5	-0.5	-3	-20	Production is forecast down due to lower area reflecting losses that occurred from heavy rains in August and more recently less-than-favorable pre-harvest weather.
India	12.0	+0.7	+6	-2	Production is forecast up due to increased yield as major cotton producing states in the Northern and Central zones had an excellent monsoon season with low incidence of insects and disease.
Egypt	1.5	+0.1	+7	+38	Production is forecast up due to increased yield as end-of-season weather favored the maturation of the crop.
Mexico	1.1	+0.1	+10	+28	Production is forecast up due to increased area with a slight rise in yield. Available irrigation supplies were used to support the cotton crop.



TABLE 1

## U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1994/95	1995/96	Proj. 1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	Proj. 1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	Prel. 1996/97 Proj.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Prel. 1996/97 Proj.	Oct.
	-- Million acres --			-- Million acres --			-- Bushels per acre --				-- Million bushels --			
All Wheat	70.3	69.1	75.6	61.8	60.9	62.9	37.6	35.8	36.4	36.3	2,321	2,183	2,296	2,282
Winter	49.2	48.7	52.0	41.4	41.0	39.7	40.2	37.7	37.3	37.2	1,662	1,545	1,495	1,478
Other	21.1	20.4	23.6	20.4	19.9	23.2	33.0	32.0	34.8	34.8	659	638	801	804
Soybeans	61.7	62.6	64.3	60.9	61.6	63.4	41.4	35.3	35.8	37.0	2,517	2,177	2,270	2,346
Corn	79.2	71.2	79.6	72.9	65.0	73.3	138.6	113.5	120.2	123.0	10,103	7,374	8,804	9,012
Sorghum	9.8	9.5	13.3	8.9	8.3	12.0	72.8	55.6	63.6	66.4	649	460	764	797
Barley	7.2	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.8	56.2	57.3	58.3	58.5	375	360	394	397
Oats	6.6	6.3	4.7	4.0	3.0	2.7	57.1	54.7	59.0	57.8	229	162	158	155
							-- Pounds per acre --				-- Million CWT --			
Rice	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.9	5,964	5,621	5,957	6,053	197.8	173.9	171.5	176.1
											-- Million 480-pound bales --			
All Cotton	13.7	16.9	14.2	13.3	16.0	13.0	708	537	661	673	19.7	17.9	17.9	18.2



TABLE 2  
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe		FSU-12	Asia				South America		Selected Other		All Others			
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. Europe		W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indo-nesia	Pakl--stan	Thai--land	Argen--tina		Brazil	Aus--traia	South Turkey Africa
--- Million metric tons ---																				
Wheat	524.8	461.6	63.2	23.1	4.2	84.5	0.8	34.0	59.9	99.3	59.8	0.0	15.2	0.0	11.3	2.2	8.9	1.8	14.7	41.9
	536.3	476.9	59.4	25.4	3.5	86.2	0.9	34.7	58.9	102.2	65.5	0.0	17.0	0.0	8.6	1.5	17.0	2.0	15.5	38.1
	1996/97 proj. September	579.5	517.0	62.5	29.8	3.2	96.8	1.0	27.2	68.5	107.0	66.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	14.0	3.0	19.5	2.4	16.5
October	581.0	518.9	62.1	29.8	3.2	98.7	1.0	26.6	66.2	109.0	66.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	14.0	3.0	20.0	2.4	16.5	45.7
Coarse Grains	868.2	583.4	284.9	23.4	20.6	86.5	1.5	47.0	79.2	113.7	30.1	5.2	1.9	4.0	13.4	37.8	5.0	5.4	8.9	99.9
	795.0	585.6	209.4	24.1	21.0	88.3	1.6	52.0	57.5	124.4	29.7	5.3	1.8	3.9	13.7	33.8	9.1	11.0	9.4	99.0
	1996/97 proj. September	865.2	611.1	254.2	28.9	22.0	101.1	1.7	48.5	56.0	128.1	33.6	5.5	1.9	4.4	15.4	33.8	8.4	10.2	10.4
October	873.5	613.2	260.3	28.4	22.0	103.4	1.6	48.2	52.6	131.1	33.6	5.5	1.9	4.4	15.4	33.8	8.4	10.2	10.4	102.3
Rice (Milled)	365.4	358.9	6.5	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	123.2	81.2	32.4	3.4	14.1	0.6	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	93.0
	371.6	366.0	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	129.7	81.0	33.2	3.8	14.4	0.6	6.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	93.3
	1996/97 proj. September	375.7	370.1	5.6	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	1.0	130.0	82.0	34.0	3.8	14.2	0.6	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	94.5
October	376.1	370.4	5.8	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	130.0	82.0	34.0	3.8	14.2	0.6	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	94.8
Total Grains 1/	1,758.5	1,403.8	354.6	46.5	25.0	172.3	2.3	81.0	140.1	336.1	171.1	37.6	20.5	18.1	25.3	47.3	14.7	7.2	23.7	234.8
	1,703.0	1,428.5	274.5	49.5	24.6	175.7	2.6	86.7	117.4	356.3	176.1	38.5	22.6	18.3	22.9	41.9	26.9	12.9	25.1	230.4
	1996/97 proj. September	1,820.4	1,498.2	322.2	58.7	25.4	199.4	2.6	75.7	125.5	365.1	181.6	39.5	22.7	18.6	30.0	43.8	28.8	12.6	27.2
October	1,830.7	1,502.5	328.1	58.2	25.4	203.6	2.6	74.8	119.7	370.1	181.6	39.5	22.7	18.6	30.0	43.8	29.3	12.6	27.2	242.7
Oilseeds 2/	260.7	181.0	79.7	9.6	1.0	12.7	0.8	4.1	8.8	42.2	23.8	4.8	3.2	0.8	19.4	27.0	1.0	0.7	1.7	19.5
	255.3	186.3	69.1	8.8	0.9	13.2	0.8	5.2	11.3	43.2	25.3	5.1	3.9	0.7	19.3	24.0	1.4	1.1	2.1	20.1
	1996/97 proj. September	253.4	182.2	71.2	7.4	1.0	12.1	0.7	4.7	9.8	40.5	25.4	5.2	3.4	0.8	19.1	26.9	1.6	0.9	2.0
October	256.3	182.9	73.5	7.2	0.9	12.6	0.6	4.8	9.8	40.0	25.7	5.2	3.7	0.7	19.1	26.9	1.6	0.9	2.0	21.1
--- Million 480-pound bales ---																				
Cotton	85.5	65.9	19.7	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	19.9	10.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.5	0.1	2.9	9.0
	91.5	73.6	17.9	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	21.9	12.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.2	3.8	10.3
	1996/97 proj. September	87.4	69.5	17.9	0.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	7.8	18.0	11.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	0.2	3.7	10.5
October	87.5	69.3	18.2	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.0	7.8	17.5	12.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	0.2	3.7	10.7	

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.



TABLE 3

# Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	215.20	219.43	230.03	230.65	2.44	2.44	2.52	2.52	524.80	536.32	579.50	581.01	1.51	0.26	44.69	8.33
United States	25.00	24.66	25.54	25.44	2.53	2.41	2.45	2.44	63.17	59.40	62.48	62.10	-0.38	-0.61	2.70	4.54
Total Foreign	190.20	194.77	204.48	205.21	2.43	2.45	2.53	2.53	461.63	476.92	517.02	518.91	1.88	0.36	41.99	8.80
Major Exporters	39.73	41.60	47.85	47.78	3.22	3.30	3.34	3.40	127.87	137.16	160.05	162.45	2.40	1.50	25.29	18.43
European Union	15.79	16.13	17.15	17.08	5.36	5.34	5.64	5.78	84.54	86.16	96.75	98.65	1.90	1.96	12.49	14.50
France	4.58	4.75	5.00	5.00	6.67	6.50	6.90	7.10	30.55	30.86	34.50	35.50	1.00	2.90	4.64	15.03
United Kingdom	1.81	1.86	1.95	1.95	7.35	7.71	7.95	8.10	13.31	14.30	15.50	15.80	0.30	1.94	1.50	10.49
Germany	2.44	2.58	2.65	2.60	6.77	6.89	6.98	7.27	16.48	17.76	18.50	18.90	0.40	2.16	1.14	6.40
Canada	10.84	11.25	13.00	13.00	2.13	2.26	2.29	2.29	23.12	25.43	29.80	29.80	0.00	0.00	4.37	17.18
Australia	8.00	9.72	11.10	11.10	1.11	1.75	1.76	1.80	8.90	16.98	19.50	20.00	0.50	2.56	3.03	17.82
Argentina	5.10	4.50	6.60	6.60	2.22	1.91	2.12	2.12	11.30	8.60	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	5.40	62.79
Major Importers	86.83	88.00	91.68	92.29	2.37	2.32	2.38	2.35	205.78	204.38	217.85	217.17	-0.68	-0.31	12.79	6.26
China	28.98	28.86	29.50	29.50	3.43	3.54	3.63	3.69	99.30	102.22	107.00	109.00	2.00	1.87	6.79	6.64
FSU-12	42.22	45.31	47.18	47.70	1.42	1.30	1.45	1.39	59.90	58.92	68.51	66.16	-2.35	-3.43	7.24	12.28
Russia	22.18	23.91	25.00	25.00	1.45	1.26	1.48	1.40	32.10	30.10	37.00	35.00	-2.00	-5.41	4.90	16.28
Ukraine	4.51	5.48	6.25	6.25	3.07	2.97	2.40	2.32	13.86	16.27	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.33	-1.77	-10.90
Kazakhstan	12.62	12.55	12.20	12.60	0.72	0.52	0.82	0.79	9.05	6.49	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	3.51	54.08
Baltic States	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.50	1.97	1.93	1.92	2.32	0.81	0.86	0.88	1.15	0.27	31.43	0.29	34.03
Eastern Europe	10.07	9.68	8.63	8.67	3.37	3.58	3.15	3.06	33.96	34.67	27.16	26.56	-0.60	-2.21	-8.11	-23.39
Poland	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.40	3.18	3.60	3.58	3.50	7.66	8.67	8.60	8.40	-0.20	-2.33	-0.27	-3.09
Romania	2.42	2.42	1.80	1.80	2.56	3.05	1.83	1.83	6.19	7.37	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	-4.07	-55.22
Egypt	0.73	0.97	1.00	1.00	5.62	5.28	5.40	5.40	4.10	5.10	5.40	5.40	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.88
Morocco	3.05	1.70	3.22	3.22	1.81	0.65	1.83	1.83	5.52	1.10	5.90	5.90	0.00	0.00	4.80	436.36
Brazil	1.37	1.03	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.46	1.76	1.76	2.19	1.51	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	1.49	98.54
Other Foreign	63.65	65.17	64.95	65.15	2.01	2.08	2.14	2.14	127.99	135.38	139.13	139.29	0.16	0.12	3.91	2.89
India	25.10	25.60	25.10	25.10	2.38	2.56	2.63	2.63	59.84	65.47	66.00	66.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.81
Turkey	8.60	8.55	8.45	8.45	1.71	1.81	1.95	1.95	14.70	15.50	16.50	16.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	6.45
Pakistan	8.03	8.17	8.32	8.32	1.89	2.08	2.04	2.04	15.21	17.00	17.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.01
Mexico	0.97	0.87	0.80	0.80	4.30	3.98	4.00	4.00	4.15	3.46	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-7.51
Saudi Arabia	0.60	0.47	0.27	0.27	4.47	4.30	4.91	4.53	2.68	2.00	1.30	1.20	-0.10	-7.69	-0.80	-40.00
Rep. of South Africa	1.04	1.36	1.40	1.40	1.77	1.43	1.71	1.71	1.83	1.95	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.45	23.08
Others	19.32	20.15	20.62	20.81	1.53	1.49	1.59	1.58	29.57	30.00	32.73	32.99	0.26	0.79	2.99	9.96



TABLE 4

# Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	320.15	309.56	316.95	316.40	2.71	2.57	2.73	2.76	868.24	795.02	865.25	873.51	8.26	0.95	78.49	9.87
United States	37.59	33.55	38.48	38.48	7.58	6.24	6.61	6.76	284.89	209.44	254.16	260.28	6.12	2.41	50.84	24.28
Total Foreign	282.56	276.01	278.48	277.92	2.06	2.12	2.19	2.21	583.35	585.59	611.09	613.23	2.14	0.35	27.64	4.72
Major Exporters	19.83	21.42	23.11	23.02	2.58	2.88	2.91	2.90	51.21	61.79	67.30	66.83	-0.46	-0.69	5.05	8.17
Canada	6.96	6.96	8.35	8.28	3.36	3.46	3.46	3.43	23.39	24.09	28.85	28.41	-0.44	-1.54	4.31	17.90
Argentina	3.51	3.83	4.12	4.12	3.82	3.58	3.75	3.75	13.40	13.71	15.42	15.42	0.00	0.00	1.71	12.44
Australia	4.07	5.02	4.84	4.84	1.23	1.81	1.74	1.74	5.02	9.10	8.44	8.44	0.00	0.00	-0.66	-7.28
South Africa, Rep.	3.94	4.32	4.40	4.38	1.37	2.54	2.32	2.33	5.40	10.99	10.20	10.18	-0.02	-0.17	-0.81	-7.35
Thailand	1.36	1.30	1.41	1.41	2.94	3.00	3.12	3.12	4.00	3.90	4.40	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.50	12.82
Major Importers	95.66	89.22	86.50	85.20	2.48	2.49	2.67	2.71	237.40	222.58	231.35	230.50	-0.85	-0.37	7.92	3.56
FSU-12	48.93	43.80	39.76	38.67	1.62	1.31	1.41	1.36	79.23	57.54	56.04	52.59	-3.45	-6.16	-4.96	-8.61
Russia	30.15	27.21	25.25	24.95	1.50	1.13	1.31	1.29	45.10	30.70	33.10	32.10	-1.00	-3.02	1.40	4.56
Ukraine	7.00	6.90	6.37	5.83	2.65	2.26	1.70	1.70	18.53	15.61	10.83	9.93	-0.90	-8.31	-5.68	-36.37
Kazakhstan	7.67	5.81	4.55	4.15	0.89	0.51	0.91	0.59	6.86	2.99	4.15	2.45	-1.70	-40.96	-0.53	-17.92
Baltic States	1.51	1.29	1.19	1.21	1.73	1.64	1.74	2.17	2.60	2.11	2.06	2.63	0.57	27.62	0.52	24.54
European Union	18.70	18.46	19.61	19.64	4.62	4.78	5.15	5.26	86.46	88.26	101.07	103.42	2.34	2.32	15.15	17.17
Germany	3.80	3.95	4.17	4.14	5.22	5.60	5.40	5.52	19.85	22.10	22.50	22.85	0.35	1.56	0.75	3.39
France	3.47	3.42	3.69	3.69	6.40	6.41	6.90	6.90	22.17	21.92	25.43	25.43	0.00	0.00	3.51	16.01
Eastern Europe	16.76	16.29	16.09	16.19	2.80	3.19	3.01	2.98	46.98	52.03	48.52	48.23	-0.28	-0.59	-3.80	-7.30
Poland	6.08	6.17	6.00	6.13	2.32	2.79	2.68	2.63	14.12	17.24	16.10	16.10	0.00	0.00	-1.14	-6.63
Romania	4.15	3.94	4.08	4.08	2.59	3.07	2.65	2.65	10.76	12.07	10.81	10.81	0.00	0.00	-1.27	-10.50
Czech Rep.	0.86	0.72	0.81	0.81	3.72	3.73	3.55	3.55	3.21	2.70	2.86	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.15	5.66
Mexico	9.37	9.00	9.45	9.10	2.20	2.33	2.33	2.42	20.61	21.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	4.76
Other W. Europe	0.40	0.38	0.41	0.38	3.89	4.26	4.07	4.33	1.54	1.63	1.66	1.63	-0.03	-1.51	0.00	0.06
Other Foreign	167.08	165.37	168.87	169.71	1.76	1.82	1.85	1.86	294.75	301.22	312.45	315.89	3.45	1.10	14.67	4.87
China	25.89	27.25	27.90	27.90	4.39	4.57	4.59	4.70	113.68	124.42	128.05	131.05	3.00	2.34	6.64	5.33
India	34.19	32.85	34.10	34.10	0.88	0.90	0.99	0.99	30.08	29.68	33.60	33.60	0.00	0.00	3.92	13.21
Brazil	14.74	14.27	14.61	14.61	2.56	2.37	2.32	2.32	37.76	33.76	33.83	33.83	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.22
Turkey	4.41	4.47	4.78	4.78	2.01	2.09	2.18	2.18	8.88	9.36	10.43	10.43	0.00	0.00	1.07	11.43
Indonesia	3.00	2.95	3.10	3.10	1.73	1.80	1.77	1.77	5.20	5.30	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.77
Philippines	2.97	2.76	2.70	2.70	1.53	1.56	1.52	1.59	4.53	4.30	4.10	4.30	0.20	4.88	0.00	0.00
Others	81.88	80.83	81.68	82.52	1.16	1.17	1.19	1.18	94.62	94.41	96.94	97.18	0.25	0.26	2.78	2.94



**TABLE 5**  
**Corn Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	134.22	132.74	139.38	138.68	4.17	3.87	3.98	4.05	559.28	513.56	554.44	562.20	7.76	1.40	48.64	9.47
United States	29.50	26.30	29.65	29.65	8.70	7.12	7.54	7.72	256.62	187.31	223.63	228.92	5.29	2.37	41.61	22.22
Total Foreign	104.73	106.44	109.73	109.03	2.89	3.07	3.01	3.06	302.66	326.26	330.81	333.28	2.47	0.75	7.02	2.15
Major Exporters	6.65	7.04	7.65	7.65	2.94	3.49	3.42	3.42	19.54	24.56	26.20	26.20	0.00	0.00	1.64	6.68
Argentina	2.50	2.60	3.00	3.00	4.36	4.10	4.17	4.17	10.90	10.66	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	1.84	17.26
South Africa	2.95	3.30	3.40	3.40	1.64	3.09	2.79	2.79	4.85	10.20	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-6.86
Thailand	1.20	1.14	1.25	1.25	3.17	3.25	3.36	3.36	3.80	3.70	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.50	13.51
Major Importers	20.80	20.21	21.69	20.68	3.49	3.85	3.69	3.85	72.67	77.87	79.99	79.66	-0.33	-0.41	1.79	2.30
Eastern Europe	7.07	6.95	7.09	7.09	3.21	3.65	3.41	3.41	22.72	25.37	24.13	24.13	0.00	0.00	-1.25	-4.91
Romania	3.00	3.12	3.30	3.30	2.84	3.18	2.73	2.73	8.50	9.92	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	-0.92	-9.30
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	3.57	3.95	3.67	3.67	7.50	8.30	7.70	7.70	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-7.23
European Union	3.72	3.69	4.09	4.09	7.61	7.85	8.26	8.28	28.30	28.95	33.79	33.89	0.10	0.30	4.94	17.06
France	1.64	1.62	1.75	1.75	7.72	7.61	8.00	8.00	12.64	12.35	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	1.65	13.37
Italy	0.91	0.94	0.97	0.97	8.05	8.98	9.28	9.28	7.32	8.45	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	6.56
Mexico	8.02	7.00	7.50	7.30	2.12	2.29	2.20	2.33	17.01	16.00	16.50	17.00	0.50	3.03	1.00	6.25
FSU-12	1.88	2.47	2.90	2.10	2.14	2.84	1.73	1.95	4.03	6.99	5.02	4.09	-0.93	-18.54	-2.91	-41.56
Russia	0.52	0.64	1.00	0.70	1.72	2.64	1.50	1.43	0.90	1.70	1.50	1.00	-0.50	-33.33	-0.70	-41.18
Ukraine	0.65	1.16	1.24	0.70	2.36	2.92	1.61	2.14	1.54	3.39	2.00	1.50	-0.50	-25.00	-1.89	-55.78
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.67	9.20	8.57	8.57	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.35
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.44	4.13	4.13	4.13	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.23
Other Foreign	77.28	79.19	80.40	80.70	2.72	2.83	2.79	2.82	210.45	223.83	224.62	227.42	2.80	1.25	3.59	1.60
China	21.15	22.77	23.50	23.50	4.69	4.92	4.85	4.98	99.28	112.00	114.00	117.00	3.00	2.63	5.00	4.46
Brazil	14.19	13.70	14.00	14.00	2.61	2.41	2.36	2.36	36.98	33.00	33.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	6.10	6.10	6.15	6.15	1.50	1.61	1.63	1.63	9.12	9.80	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.04
Canada	0.96	1.00	1.05	1.05	7.37	7.25	6.67	6.67	7.04	7.25	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-3.46
Indonesia	3.00	2.95	3.10	3.10	1.73	1.80	1.77	1.77	5.20	5.30	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.77
Philippines	2.97	2.76	2.70	2.70	1.53	1.56	1.52	1.59	4.53	4.30	4.10	4.30	0.20	4.88	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	6.38	6.47	6.52	6.52	5.65	5.74	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.08
Zimbabwe	1.40	1.55	1.40	1.40	0.64	1.68	1.43	1.43	0.89	2.60	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-23.08
Others	26.63	27.48	27.61	27.91	1.57	1.60	1.57	1.53	41.75	43.84	43.22	42.82	-0.40	-0.93	-1.02	-2.33



**TABLE 6**  
**Barley Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1996/97 Proj.
World	73.21	68.72	66.41	66.13	2.19	2.06	2.33	2.34	160.59	141.64	154.55	154.59	0.04	0.03	12.95	9.14
United States	2.70	2.54	2.74	2.75	3.03	3.08	3.14	3.15	8.16	7.83	8.58	8.64	0.06	0.66	0.81	10.36
Total Foreign	70.51	66.18	63.67	63.38	2.16	2.02	2.29	2.30	152.42	133.81	145.96	145.95	-0.02	-0.01	12.14	9.07
EU-15	10.97	10.78	11.39	11.42	3.98	4.06	4.49	4.62	43.69	43.74	51.16	52.74	1.58	3.09	9.01	20.59
Denmark	0.71	0.72	0.76	0.79	4.89	5.40	4.87	5.32	3.45	3.86	3.70	4.20	0.50	13.51	0.34	8.70
France	1.41	1.39	1.50	1.50	5.44	5.56	6.33	6.33	7.65	7.74	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	1.76	22.75
Germany	2.07	2.11	2.25	2.25	5.27	5.64	5.33	5.33	10.90	11.89	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.92
Italy	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	3.74	3.65	3.85	3.85	1.47	1.43	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.07	5.19
Spain	3.60	3.30	3.50	3.50	2.11	1.58	3.00	3.00	7.60	5.20	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	5.30	101.92
United Kingdom	1.11	1.20	1.25	1.25	5.38	5.71	5.60	6.24	5.95	6.83	7.00	7.80	0.80	11.43	0.97	14.15
FSU-12	29.66	25.87	20.63	20.23	1.73	1.22	1.43	1.37	51.18	31.60	29.40	27.63	-1.77	-6.02	-3.98	-12.59
Russia	16.40	14.71	11.50	11.50	1.65	1.07	1.39	1.35	27.00	15.80	16.00	15.50	-0.50	-3.13	-0.30	-1.90
Ukraine	5.09	4.41	3.75	3.75	2.85	2.18	1.73	1.73	14.51	9.63	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	-3.13	-32.52
Kazakhstan	6.05	4.79	3.60	3.20	0.84	0.50	0.83	0.55	5.10	2.41	3.00	1.75	-1.25	-41.67	-0.66	-27.30
Baltic States	1.06	0.89	0.78	0.77	1.80	1.64	1.79	2.20	1.91	1.47	1.40	1.70	0.30	21.43	0.23	16.04
Eastern Europe	3.73	3.41	3.35	3.34	2.94	3.30	3.01	2.96	11.00	11.25	10.08	9.88	-0.20	-1.98	-1.37	-12.19
Poland	1.03	1.05	1.10	1.10	2.60	3.13	3.00	3.00	2.69	3.28	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.64
Czech Rep.	0.68	0.56	0.65	0.65	3.80	3.84	3.54	3.54	2.58	2.14	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.16	7.48
Romania	0.76	0.57	0.50	0.50	2.12	2.98	2.60	2.60	1.61	1.70	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-23.53
Canada	4.09	4.37	5.12	5.07	2.86	2.99	3.16	3.16	11.69	13.04	16.20	16.00	-0.20	-1.23	2.97	22.75
Other W. Europe	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	3.60	3.94	3.80	3.91	0.86	0.93	0.88	0.90	0.03	2.86	-0.03	-2.81
Norway	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	2.85	3.29	3.29	3.43	0.51	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.03	4.35	0.02	4.17
Turkey	3.50	3.55	3.75	3.75	1.86	1.94	2.00	2.00	6.50	6.90	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.60	8.70
Australia	2.50	3.20	3.40	3.40	1.12	1.72	1.71	1.71	2.79	5.50	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.49
China	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.17	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.80	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Morocco	2.58	1.30	2.43	2.43	1.44	0.46	1.56	1.56	3.72	0.60	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	3.20	533.33
India	0.79	0.85	0.85	0.85	1.67	1.86	1.88	1.88	1.31	1.58	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.27
Others	10.18	10.53	10.55	10.70	1.37	1.26	1.34	1.35	13.97	13.22	14.15	14.40	0.25	1.77	1.19	8.97



**TABLE 7**  
**Oats Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
<b>World</b>	<b>Million hectares</b>				<b>Metric tons per hectare</b>				<b>Million metric tons</b>							
United States	19.86	18.31	18.14	18.27	1.68	1.57	1.74	1.73	33.26	28.69	31.65	31.62	-0.04	-0.11	2.93	10.22
Total Foreign	1.62	1.20	1.08	1.09	2.05	1.96	2.11	2.07	3.32	2.35	2.29	2.25	-0.03	-1.53	-0.10	-4.21
	18.23	17.11	17.06	17.19	1.64	1.54	1.72	1.71	29.94	26.33	29.36	29.36	-0.00	-0.00	3.03	11.51
<b>FSU-12</b>	9.97	9.34	8.89	8.89	1.39	1.14	1.34	1.27	13.85	10.69	11.93	11.33	-0.60	-5.03	0.64	6.02
Russia	8.33	7.93	7.60	7.60	1.28	1.08	1.25	1.25	10.70	8.60	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	0.90	10.47
Ukraine	0.60	0.56	0.53	0.53	2.30	1.99	1.89	1.51	1.39	1.12	1.00	0.80	-0.20	-20.00	-0.32	-28.32
Belarus	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.30	2.29	2.12	2.33	2.33	0.83	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.15	1.35	1.74	1.76	1.97	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.30	0.08	35.91	0.07	32.30
<b>Maj. Foreign Exporters</b>	2.70	2.51	2.88	2.88	1.81	1.94	2.23	2.16	4.89	4.88	6.42	6.22	-0.20	-3.12	1.34	27.36
Canada	1.49	1.20	1.77	1.77	2.44	2.38	2.66	2.54	3.64	2.86	4.70	4.50	-0.20	-4.26	1.64	57.45
Australia	0.94	1.04	0.86	0.86	0.96	1.62	1.63	1.63	0.90	1.67	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	-0.27	-16.27
Argentina	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.26	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-10.00
<b>Other Foreign</b>	5.73	5.46	5.51	5.61	2.12	2.13	2.18	2.28	12.14	11.63	12.04	12.77	0.72	5.98	1.13	9.72
China	0.50	0.54	0.55	0.55	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.18	0.60	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.56
European Union	2.06	1.83	1.94	1.92	3.09	3.19	3.28	3.47	6.36	5.84	6.36	6.65	0.28	4.48	0.81	13.88
France	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	4.20	4.16	4.14	4.14	0.68	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-3.23
Germany	0.39	0.31	0.33	0.30	4.24	4.60	4.55	5.33	1.66	1.42	1.50	1.60	0.10	6.67	0.18	12.60
Italy	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.47	2.26	2.31	2.31	0.36	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.64
Finland	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.35	3.45	3.33	3.57	3.57	1.15	1.10	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.15	13.95
Sweden	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.28	3.07	3.47	3.52	4.04	0.99	0.95	0.95	1.13	0.18	18.95	0.18	19.32
Eastern Europe	1.30	1.12	1.01	1.18	1.96	2.26	2.12	2.22	2.56	2.53	2.13	2.62	0.49	22.77	0.09	3.52
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	3.28	3.12	3.33	3.33	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	6.95
Poland	0.62	0.60	0.45	0.63	2.01	2.51	2.22	2.40	1.24	1.50	1.00	1.50	0.50	50.00	0.00	0.33
Yugoslavia	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.67	1.67	1.85	1.85	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.04	20.00
Norway	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.09	3.01	3.78	3.50	4.11	0.30	0.35	0.42	0.37	-0.05	-11.90	0.02	5.11
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.00	1.83	1.72	1.72	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-9.09
Others	1.29	1.39	1.41	1.38	0.68	0.65	0.70	0.71	0.88	0.91	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.08	8.38



**TABLE 8**  
**Rye Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	10.79	10.12	11.07	11.12	2.03	2.17	2.02	1.98	21.88	21.93	22.37	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.31
United States	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	1.75	1.64	1.70	1.64	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.23	-0.03	-9.84	-0.03	-10.55
Total Foreign	10.62	9.97	10.92	10.98	2.03	2.17	2.03	1.98	21.60	21.67	22.12	21.77	-0.35	-1.59	0.09	0.44
FSU-12	5.88	5.03	6.09	6.22	1.59	1.48	1.44	1.39	9.38	7.46	8.76	8.66	-0.10	-1.14	1.20	16.11
Russia	3.89	3.23	4.40	4.40	1.54	1.27	1.25	1.25	6.00	4.10	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	1.40	34.15
Ukraine	0.48	0.61	0.62	0.62	1.98	2.00	1.77	1.45	0.94	1.21	1.10	0.90	-0.20	-18.18	-0.31	-25.50
Belarus	1.01	1.00	0.93	1.05	1.90	2.00	2.16	2.00	1.92	2.00	2.00	2.10	0.10	5.00	0.10	5.00
Baltic States	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.67	1.57	1.57	2.20	0.47	0.42	0.44	0.63	0.19	43.18	0.21	50.00
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.18	2.13	1.92	2.00	1.86	0.40	0.30	0.35	0.33	-0.03	-7.14	0.02	8.33
Other Foreign	4.27	4.52	4.37	4.30	2.66	2.99	2.88	2.82	11.35	13.49	12.57	12.15	-0.42	-3.32	-1.34	-9.95
Eastern Europe	2.71	2.78	2.70	2.64	2.21	2.50	2.45	2.29	6.00	6.93	6.63	6.06	-0.57	-8.60	-0.88	-12.68
Hungary	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	2.22	2.13	2.13	1.43	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.10	-0.07	-41.18	-0.07	-41.18
Poland	2.44	2.45	2.45	2.40	2.18	2.56	2.45	2.29	5.30	6.29	6.00	5.50	-0.50	-8.33	-0.79	-12.53
Czech Rep.	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	3.51	3.32	3.54	3.54	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-12.21
European Union	1.24	1.41	1.34	1.33	3.99	4.35	4.13	4.27	4.94	6.15	5.52	5.69	0.17	3.08	-0.46	-7.42
Denmark	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08	4.22	5.00	4.40	4.74	0.38	0.50	0.33	0.37	0.04	12.12	-0.13	-26.00
France	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.96	4.13	3.80	3.80	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.04
Germany	0.72	0.86	0.80	0.80	4.77	5.25	5.00	5.19	3.45	4.52	4.00	4.15	0.15	3.75	-0.37	-8.21
Spain	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.42	1.09	1.56	1.56	0.22	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.08	43.68
Austria	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.14	4.08	3.73	3.73	0.32	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-10.83
Sweden	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	4.50	4.51	4.50	5.00	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.16	-0.02	-11.11	-0.04	-21.18
Turkey	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.47	1.42	1.39	1.39	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.96
Others	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.05	1.04	1.15	1.03	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.15	-0.02	-10.00	-0.00	-1.29



**TABLE 9**  
**Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	40.96	40.30	41.63	41.71	1.41	1.35	1.54	1.55	57.89	54.51	64.16	64.79	0.63	0.99	10.28	18.86
United States	3.61	3.35	4.86	4.86	4.57	3.49	3.99	4.17	16.49	11.69	19.41	20.24	0.83	4.29	8.55	73.07
Total Foreign	37.35	36.95	36.77	36.86	1.11	1.16	1.22	1.21	41.40	42.81	44.75	44.55	-0.20	-0.45	1.74	4.06
India	12.80	12.30	12.60	12.60	0.72	0.79	0.87	0.87	9.20	9.70	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	13.40
China	1.37	1.22	1.20	1.20	4.60	3.91	4.75	4.75	6.30	4.76	5.70	5.70	0.00	0.00	0.94	19.87
Mexico	1.00	1.70	1.65	1.50	3.00	2.65	3.03	3.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	-0.50	-10.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	6.50	6.40	6.45	6.45	1.00	1.06	1.05	1.05	6.50	6.80	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sudan	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.74	0.70	0.75	0.75	3.70	2.80	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	7.14
Argentina	0.47	0.63	0.55	0.55	3.53	3.32	3.64	3.64	1.65	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.76
Australia	0.50	0.65	0.45	0.45	2.02	2.38	2.00	2.00	1.02	1.56	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	-0.66	-42.12
Ethiopia	1.13	1.18	0.94	1.18	1.20	1.32	1.28	1.28	1.35	1.55	1.20	1.50	0.30	25.00	-0.05	-3.23
Colombia	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3.09	3.10	3.19	3.19	0.56	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.03	5.89
Venezuela	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.33	1.31	1.31	1.31	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	4.63	5.24	5.00	5.00	0.76	0.78	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-3.23
Yemen	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.99	1.03	1.00	1.00	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.60
Tanzania	0.60	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.75	1.22	1.14	1.14	0.45	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-4.76
Niger	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.42	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.28
Rep. of South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	1.68	2.56	2.50	2.50	0.24	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-15.73
Thailand	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	5.44	5.40	5.47	5.47	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	5.41	5.25	5.47	5.47	0.00	0.00	0.22	4.17



**TABLE 10**  
**Rice Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	147.76	147.91	148.22	148.38	3.66	3.73	3.76	3.76	365.41	371.63	375.68	376.15	0.46	0.12	4.51	1.21
United States	1.34	1.25	1.17	1.18	6.68	6.30	6.68	6.79	6.55	5.68	5.60	5.75	0.15	2.68	0.07	1.29
Total Foreign	146.42	146.66	147.06	147.20	3.64	3.70	3.74	3.74	358.86	365.96	370.08	370.40	0.31	0.09	4.44	1.21
Major Exporters	23.50	23.87	23.75	23.75	2.88	2.98	3.04	3.04	43.45	45.60	46.24	46.24	0.00	0.00	0.64	1.40
Vietnam	6.68	6.83	6.85	6.85	3.77	3.86	3.94	3.94	16.60	17.40	17.80	17.80	0.00	0.00	0.40	2.30
Thailand	9.20	9.25	9.20	9.20	2.33	2.36	2.34	2.34	14.12	14.40	14.20	14.20	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-1.39
Burma	5.52	5.70	5.70	5.70	2.90	3.02	3.16	3.16	9.28	10.00	10.44	10.44	0.00	0.00	0.44	4.40
Pakistan	2.11	2.09	2.00	2.00	2.45	2.73	2.85	2.85	3.45	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Major Importers	15.71	15.83	16.14	16.14	4.15	4.17	4.21	4.20	43.45	43.87	45.25	45.28	0.03	0.07	1.41	3.21
Indonesia	11.17	11.30	11.50	11.50	4.46	4.52	4.55	4.55	32.40	33.20	34.00	34.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	2.41
Rep. of Korea	1.10	1.06	1.06	1.06	6.25	6.05	6.06	6.48	5.06	4.69	4.75	5.08	0.33	6.95	0.39	8.22
European Union	0.36	0.36	0.41	0.41	5.63	5.59	6.10	6.10	1.30	1.23	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.33	26.82
Iran	0.62	0.62	0.65	0.65	4.36	4.36	4.39	4.39	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.56
Nigeria	1.67	1.70	1.70	1.70	2.20	2.22	2.25	1.96	2.20	2.26	2.30	2.00	-0.30	-13.04	-0.26	-11.50
Other Foreign	107.22	106.96	107.17	107.31	3.96	4.04	4.07	4.07	271.96	276.49	278.60	278.88	0.28	0.10	2.39	0.87
China	30.17	30.70	30.70	30.70	5.83	6.03	6.05	6.05	123.15	129.65	130.00	130.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.27
India	42.50	42.30	42.50	42.50	2.86	2.87	2.89	2.89	81.16	80.96	82.00	82.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.28
Bangladesh	9.92	9.95	9.95	9.95	2.55	2.67	2.71	2.71	16.83	17.68	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	1.83
Japan	2.21	2.12	2.00	2.00	6.77	6.34	6.32	6.32	10.90	9.78	9.20	9.20	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-5.94
Brazil	4.24	3.91	4.20	4.20	2.57	2.50	2.45	2.45	7.40	6.65	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	5.26
Philippines	3.67	3.92	3.80	3.95	2.86	2.85	2.83	2.84	6.81	7.26	7.00	7.30	0.30	4.29	0.04	0.51
Egypt	0.58	0.42	0.42	0.42	7.94	8.06	9.60	9.60	2.83	2.10	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.40	19.05
Taiwan	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	5.63	5.67	5.67	5.67	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
FSU-12	0.54	0.51	0.54	0.54	2.87	2.82	2.84	2.84	1.00	0.93	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	7.20
Russia	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.20	2.83	2.70	2.69	2.69	0.35	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.05	16.67
Australia	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	8.88	7.68	8.45	8.45	0.81	0.82	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.08	9.89
Others	12.90	12.61	12.55	12.54	2.77	2.70	2.82	2.82	19.55	19.15	19.49	19.47	-0.02	-0.08	0.32	1.69



TABLE 11

# Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/ Total Foreign 1/ Copra Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	260.73	255.35	253.38	256.33	2.94	1.16	0.98	0.38
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	181.01	186.25	182.17	182.86	0.69	0.38	-3.39	-1.82
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.47	5.01	5.14	5.14	0.00	0.00	0.13	2.58
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.54	4.73	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	0.23	4.84
Major Oilseeds 2/ United States 2/	155.58	161.10	158.16	158.20	1.61	1.52	1.54	1.56	250.72	245.61	243.29	246.23	2.94	1.21	0.62	0.25
	32.20	33.57	32.74	32.73	2.48	2.06	2.18	2.24	79.72	69.10	71.21	73.47	2.25	3.16	4.37	6.33
Foreign Oilseeds 2/ South America	123.37	127.54	125.42	125.46	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.38	171.00	176.52	172.08	172.77	0.69	0.40	-3.75	-2.12
Brazil	24.72	24.99	25.59	25.60	2.04	1.90	1.97	1.97	50.35	47.36	50.31	50.47	0.16	0.32	3.11	6.57
Argentina	13.00	12.23	13.42	13.42	2.08	1.96	2.00	2.00	27.02	24.01	26.85	26.85	0.00	0.00	2.84	11.83
Paraguay	9.36	10.32	9.60	9.60	2.08	1.87	1.99	1.99	19.43	19.28	19.11	19.11	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-0.89
China	1.46	1.45	1.51	1.49	1.70	1.74	1.80	1.82	2.48	2.53	2.73	2.71	-0.01	-0.51	0.19	7.36
India	25.12	25.06	24.50	24.00	1.68	1.72	1.65	1.67	42.25	43.15	40.47	40.04	-0.42	-1.04	-3.11	-7.20
European Union	27.98	29.83	29.70	29.90	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.84	23.24	24.70	24.73	25.02	0.30	1.20	0.32	1.30
France	6.43	5.98	5.68	5.77	1.97	2.20	2.13	2.18	12.70	13.19	12.09	12.55	0.47	3.87	-0.63	-4.81
Italy	1.83	1.92	1.87	1.88	2.25	2.53	2.49	2.65	4.11	4.86	4.66	4.98	0.32	6.87	0.12	2.47
Germany	0.43	0.47	0.49	0.56	2.75	2.60	2.75	2.68	1.18	1.22	1.35	1.50	0.15	11.52	0.28	23.13
Spain	1.26	1.04	0.89	0.89	2.51	3.13	2.36	2.36	3.15	3.27	2.10	2.10	-0.00	-0.10	-1.17	-35.70
United Kingdom	1.35	1.09	1.15	1.15	0.83	0.63	1.14	1.14	1.11	0.68	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.63	92.23
FSU-12	0.50	0.45	0.38	0.38	2.61	2.99	2.89	2.89	1.30	1.33	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-17.29
Russia	8.95	10.10	9.88	9.88	0.98	1.12	0.99	0.99	8.77	11.28	9.79	9.79	0.00	0.00	-1.49	-13.21
Ukraine	3.84	4.86	4.75	4.75	0.81	0.95	0.82	0.82	3.10	4.62	3.88	3.88	0.00	0.00	-0.73	-15.93
Uzbekistan	1.85	2.04	1.94	1.94	0.88	1.42	1.05	1.05	1.62	2.90	2.03	2.03	0.00	0.00	-0.86	-29.82
Turkmenistan	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.63	1.47	1.53	1.53	2.50	2.20	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.55
Canada	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.19	1.22	1.33	1.33	0.64	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.09
Indonesia	6.66	6.14	4.64	4.64	1.44	1.43	1.60	1.56	9.60	8.78	7.43	7.25	-0.18	-2.42	-1.54	-17.49
Pakistan	2.10	2.14	2.14	2.14	1.18	1.21	1.22	1.22	2.49	2.60	2.61	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.39
Eastern Europe	3.12	3.46	3.47	3.67	1.01	1.13	0.99	1.02	3.15	3.91	3.44	3.74	0.30	8.81	-0.17	-4.25
Poland	2.52	3.10	2.92	2.96	1.61	1.69	1.60	1.62	4.06	5.23	4.66	4.78	0.12	2.53	-0.45	-8.55
Romania	0.37	0.61	0.30	0.28	2.04	2.25	1.67	1.64	0.76	1.36	0.50	0.45	-0.05	-10.00	-0.91	-66.94
Hungary	0.65	0.79	0.93	0.99	1.33	1.32	1.28	1.37	0.86	1.04	1.19	1.36	0.17	14.27	0.32	30.61
Turkey	0.45	0.53	0.53	0.53	1.60	1.48	2.02	2.02	0.72	0.79	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.28	35.41
Philippines	1.21	1.44	1.34	1.34	1.39	1.49	1.51	1.51	1.68	2.15	2.01	2.01	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-6.15
Mexico	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.87	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.77
Others	0.50	0.45	0.49	0.51	1.63	1.44	1.58	1.39	0.81	0.65	0.78	0.71	-0.07	-8.63	0.06	9.58
	14.02	14.79	15.01	15.00	0.84	0.91	0.91	0.92	11.84	13.47	13.72	13.73	0.01	0.10	0.26	1.92

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



**TABLE 12**  
**Soybean Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1996/97 Proj.	From last month	From last month	From last year	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	62.17	61.50	63.88	63.59	2.22	2.02	2.04	2.09	137.77	124.31	130.56	132.71	2.15	1.65	8.40	6.76
United States	24.63	24.94	25.67	25.67	2.78	2.38	2.41	2.49	68.49	59.24	61.77	63.85	2.09	3.38	4.61	7.78
Total Foreign	37.54	36.56	38.21	37.92	1.85	1.78	1.80	1.82	69.27	65.06	68.79	68.85	0.06	0.09	3.79	5.82
Major Exporters	18.48	18.08	19.40	19.40	3.49	2.11	2.16	2.16	40.75	38.14	42.00	42.00	0.00	0.00	3.86	10.12
Brazil	11.68	11.00	12.20	12.20	2.22	2.11	2.13	2.13	25.90	23.20	26.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	2.80	12.07
Argentina	5.70	5.98	6.00	6.00	2.22	2.11	2.25	2.25	12.65	12.64	13.50	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.86	6.80
Paraguay	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.20	2.00	2.09	2.08	2.08	2.20	2.30	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	8.70
Other Foreign	19.06	18.48	18.81	18.52	1.50	1.46	1.42	1.45	28.52	26.92	26.79	26.85	0.06	0.22	-0.07	-0.27
China	9.22	8.13	8.30	8.00	1.73	1.66	1.60	1.66	16.00	13.50	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-1.48
India	3.99	4.81	4.70	4.70	0.83	0.93	0.89	0.89	3.30	4.47	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	-0.27	-6.04
Canada	0.82	0.82	0.88	0.88	2.75	2.78	2.56	2.47	2.25	2.28	2.25	2.17	-0.08	-3.56	-0.11	-4.78
Indonesia	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.09	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Eastern Europe	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.21	1.56	1.70	1.59	1.64	0.26	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.02	6.02	0.05	16.17
European Union	0.35	0.29	0.32	0.33	2.93	3.23	3.15	3.31	1.03	0.94	0.99	1.09	0.10	9.88	0.15	16.08
FSU-12	0.66	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.74	0.66	0.74	0.74	0.49	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.06	16.71
Russia	0.58	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.73	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.42	0.29	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.06	20.69
Ukraine	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.70	1.30	0.80	0.80	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-33.33
Mexico	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.13	1.82	1.40	1.96	1.21	0.52	0.19	0.27	0.16	-0.10	-38.87	-0.03	-14.74
Thailand	0.34	0.28	0.35	0.32	1.32	1.30	1.29	1.25	0.45	0.37	0.45	0.40	-0.05	-11.11	0.03	8.70
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.30	1.18	1.21	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.41	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-27.36
Japan	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.62	1.72	1.71	1.71	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84
Bolivia	0.39	0.45	0.53	0.55	2.06	2.02	1.90	2.15	0.81	0.90	1.00	1.18	0.17	17.50	0.28	30.56
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.52	1.60	1.60	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.78	0.79	0.81	0.81	1.34	1.44	1.50	1.50	1.04	1.13	1.21	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.08	7.14



TABLE 13

# Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	From last month	From last year		
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	32.09	35.30	33.26	33.48	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.01	33.02	35.10	33.30	33.74	0.44	1.32	-1.36	-3.87
United States	5.39	6.48	5.26	5.25	1.28	0.96	1.18	1.20	6.90	6.21	6.21	6.32	0.11	1.74	0.11	1.71
Total Foreign	26.70	28.82	28.00	28.23	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.97	26.13	28.89	27.09	27.42	0.33	1.23	-1.47	-5.07
China	5.53	5.42	4.80	4.60	1.39	1.56	1.45	1.43	7.70	8.44	6.94	6.58	-0.36	-5.13	-1.86	-21.99
FSU-12	2.71	2.57	2.55	2.55	1.37	1.28	1.35	1.35	3.70	3.31	3.43	3.43	0.00	0.00	0.13	3.87
Uzbekistan	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.63	1.47	1.53	1.53	2.50	2.20	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.55
Turkmenistan	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.19	1.22	1.33	1.33	0.64	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.09
India	7.86	8.65	8.30	8.50	0.59	0.60	0.58	0.60	4.60	5.23	4.83	5.12	0.30	6.13	-0.11	-2.10
Pakistan	2.65	3.00	3.00	3.20	1.03	1.16	1.00	1.03	2.72	3.48	3.01	3.31	0.30	10.08	-0.17	-4.89
Brazil	1.22	1.13	1.12	1.12	0.79	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.96	0.66	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.04	6.11
Turkey	0.58	0.74	0.71	0.71	1.60	1.70	1.71	1.71	0.93	1.26	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-3.72
African Franc Zone	1.45	1.61	1.61	1.63	0.69	0.74	0.73	0.74	1.00	1.19	1.18	1.21	0.03	2.38	0.02	1.52
Australia	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.38	2.14	1.96	1.99	1.99	0.47	0.60	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.16	26.89
Egypt	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.38	1.38	1.27	1.32	1.42	0.42	0.39	0.50	0.54	0.04	7.17	0.15	37.95
Argentina	0.70	0.94	0.90	0.90	0.86	0.74	0.84	0.84	0.60	0.69	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.06	8.36
Paraguay	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.25	0.75	0.59	0.68	0.68	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.17	-0.01	-7.65	-0.01	-7.65
Greece	0.38	0.44	0.43	0.43	1.51	1.52	1.45	1.45	0.58	0.67	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-6.72
Syria	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.22	2.08	2.19	2.05	2.05	0.38	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.80
Mexico	0.15	0.24	0.28	0.30	1.43	1.53	1.52	1.56	0.21	0.37	0.43	0.47	0.04	9.86	0.10	26.49
Colombia	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.12	1.23	1.25	1.08	1.08	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-7.14
Sudan	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.24	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.20	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.02	9.24
Others	10.04	11.27	11.00	11.21	0.59	0.61	0.59	0.61	5.91	6.84	6.54	6.83	0.29	4.50	-0.01	-0.13

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**TABLE 14**  
**Peanut Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	19.61	19.49	19.86	19.86	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.33	26.28	25.93	26.36	26.37	0.02	0.07	0.45	1.73
United States	0.66	0.61	0.57	0.57	2.94	2.56	2.67	2.71	1.93	1.57	1.53	1.55	0.02	1.57	-0.02	-1.34
Total Foreign	18.96	18.88	19.29	19.29	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.29	24.35	24.36	24.83	24.83	-0.01	-0.02	0.47	1.93
China	3.78	3.81	3.80	3.80	2.56	2.68	2.58	2.58	9.68	10.20	9.80	9.80	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-3.92
India	7.92	7.80	8.20	8.20	1.04	0.95	1.00	1.00	8.26	7.40	8.20	8.20	0.00	0.00	0.80	10.81
Indonesia	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	1.44	1.44	1.45	1.45	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.12
Senegal	0.93	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.77	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.72	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.94
Burma	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.90	1.08	1.08	1.08	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Argentina	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.80	0.28	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.86
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.36	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.98	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.31	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.27	1.26	1.14	1.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	-0.01	-7.50	-0.01	-9.76
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.11	1.22	1.21	1.21	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.86
Others	1.98	1.97	1.98	1.98	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.83	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.18



TABLE 15

# Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	18.98	20.70	19.49	19.59	1.23	1.25	1.20	1.21	23.37	25.78	23.43	23.72	0.29	1.21	-2.07	-8.01
United States	1.39	1.36	1.09	1.09	1.58	1.33	1.38	1.41	2.19	1.82	1.50	1.53	0.03	2.09	-0.29	-16.00
Total Foreign	17.59	19.33	18.40	18.50	1.20	1.24	1.19	1.20	21.18	23.96	21.93	22.19	0.25	1.15	-1.77	-7.41
FSU-12	5.30	6.56	6.38	6.38	0.82	1.13	0.90	0.90	4.37	7.38	5.71	5.71	0.00	0.00	-1.67	-22.60
Russia	3.11	4.10	4.00	4.00	0.82	1.02	0.85	0.85	2.55	4.20	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-0.80	-19.05
Ukraine	1.78	2.00	1.90	1.90	0.88	1.43	1.05	1.05	1.57	2.85	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.85	-29.82
Argentina	2.80	3.20	2.50	2.50	2.11	1.75	1.80	1.80	5.90	5.60	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	-1.10	-19.64
European Union	2.85	2.38	2.29	2.33	1.41	1.36	1.59	1.64	4.03	3.23	3.65	3.82	0.17	4.45	0.58	18.09
France	1.03	0.98	0.90	0.91	2.00	1.95	2.00	2.11	2.05	1.90	1.80	1.92	0.12	6.25	0.02	1.05
Spain	1.24	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.79	0.59	1.10	1.10	0.98	0.58	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.53	91.30
Italy	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.26	2.30	2.00	2.26	2.19	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.57	0.05	8.77	0.07	14.92
Eastern Europe	1.69	1.93	2.04	2.10	1.44	1.41	1.47	1.50	2.43	2.72	3.01	3.16	0.15	4.75	0.44	16.01
Hungary	0.41	0.49	0.48	0.48	1.61	1.49	1.89	1.89	0.67	0.73	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.17	23.29
Romania	0.58	0.72	0.85	0.91	1.32	1.30	1.29	1.37	0.77	0.93	1.10	1.25	0.15	12.00	0.32	33.98
Yugoslavia	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.20	1.93	1.74	1.95	1.95	0.31	0.30	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.09	31.76
Bulgaria	0.49	0.49	0.45	0.45	1.23	1.33	1.09	1.09	0.60	0.65	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-24.62
Czech Republic	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.38	1.79	1.90	1.90	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	17.65
China	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80	1.70	1.56	1.78	1.70	1.37	1.27	1.43	1.36	-0.06	-4.78	0.09	7.09
India	1.97	2.17	2.20	2.20	0.61	0.65	0.68	0.68	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.10	7.14
Turkey	0.55	0.63	0.55	0.55	1.09	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.60	0.75	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-12.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.54	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.83	1.18	1.05	1.05	0.45	0.72	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-27.08
Australia	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.95	1.19	1.00	1.00	0.13	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.05	60.92
Burma	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.60	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.76	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.58	0.69	0.70	0.70	-0.00	-0.00	0.01	2.04

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**TABLE 16**  
**Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	22.73	24.12	21.67	21.67	1.33	1.43	1.37	1.37	30.28	34.49	29.64	29.69	0.05	0.17	-4.80	-13.92
United States	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	1.49	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.21	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-13.60
Total Foreign	22.59	23.94	21.52	21.52	1.33	1.43	1.37	1.37	30.07	34.24	29.43	29.48	0.05	0.17	-4.77	-13.92
India	6.23	6.40	6.30	6.30	0.94	0.97	0.95	0.95	5.88	6.20	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-3.23
China	5.78	6.89	6.80	6.80	1.30	1.41	1.32	1.32	7.49	9.74	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	-0.74	-7.63
Canada	5.76	5.27	3.70	3.70	1.26	1.22	1.38	1.35	7.23	6.44	5.10	5.00	-0.10	-2.00	-1.44	-22.31
European Union	2.80	2.84	2.56	2.59	2.50	2.92	2.61	2.66	6.99	8.30	6.68	6.88	0.20	2.91	-1.41	-17.03
France	0.71	0.85	0.87	0.87	2.55	3.20	2.99	3.22	1.80	2.70	2.60	2.80	0.20	7.14	0.10	3.70
Germany	1.07	0.99	0.85	0.85	2.66	3.17	2.35	2.35	2.84	3.13	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-1.13	-36.04
United Kingdom	0.50	0.45	0.38	0.38	2.61	2.99	2.89	2.89	1.30	1.33	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-17.29
Denmark	0.17	0.15	0.10	0.11	2.18	2.13	2.37	2.41	0.37	0.32	0.23	0.26	0.03	13.46	-0.06	-19.75
Sweden	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.06	1.66	2.05	2.13	1.90	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.12	-0.04	-33.33	-0.10	-44.19
Eastern Europe	0.65	0.97	0.65	0.63	2.10	2.25	2.02	2.02	1.36	2.19	1.31	1.26	-0.05	-3.96	-0.93	-42.30
Poland	0.37	0.61	0.30	0.28	2.04	2.25	1.67	1.64	0.76	1.36	0.50	0.45	-0.05	-11.11	-0.91	-66.94
Czech Republic	0.19	0.25	0.23	0.23	2.37	2.43	2.29	2.29	0.45	0.61	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-15.99
Australia	0.34	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.90	1.38	1.41	1.41	0.31	0.56	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-7.31
FSU-12	0.28	0.42	0.39	0.39	0.79	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.29
Russia	0.15	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.83	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
Pakistan	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.00

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**TABLE 17**  
**Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	5.47	5.01	5.14	5.14	0.00	0.00	0.13	2.58
Philippines	2.69	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.76
Indonesia	1.24	1.31	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.38
India	0.60	0.61	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.92
Mexico	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-13.04
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.54	4.73	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	0.23	4.84
Malaysia	2.37	2.46	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.14	5.69
Indonesia	1.10	1.18	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.08	6.38
Nigeria	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.85
Cote d'Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17
Colombia	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.63
Thailand	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.47
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11
Others	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
PALM OIL								
World	14.75	15.57	16.17	16.17	0.00	0.00	0.59	3.82
Malaysia	7.77	8.20	8.40	8.40	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.44
Indonesia	4.20	4.45	4.75	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.30	6.74
Nigeria	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.69
Cote d'Ivoire	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.33
Colombia	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.03
Thailand	0.30	0.37	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.81
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.68
Ecuador	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	13.64
Others	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.49



**TABLE 18**  
**Cotton Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	1994/95	1995/96	Sep.	Oct.	MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales		Percent	
World	32.15	35.38	33.31	33.53	579	563	571	568	85.52	91.48	87.35	87.46	0.10	0.12	-4.02	-4.40
United States	5.39	6.48	5.26	5.25	794	602	741	754	19.66	17.90	17.90	18.19	0.29	1.61	0.29	1.61
Total Foreign	26.76	28.90	28.05	28.27	536	554	539	533	65.86	73.58	69.45	69.27	-0.18	-0.27	-4.31	-5.86
Major Exporters	15.86	16.56	15.95	15.95	664	695	678	664	48.38	52.85	49.66	48.69	-0.97	-1.95	-4.16	-7.87
China	5.53	5.42	4.80	4.60	784	879	816	828	19.90	21.90	18.00	17.50	-0.50	-2.78	-4.40	-20.09
Pakistan	2.65	3.00	3.00	3.20	514	588	595	517	6.25	8.10	8.20	7.60	-0.60	-7.32	-0.50	-6.17
Sudan	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.24	501	485	499	499	0.40	0.49	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.06	12.24
Turkey	0.58	0.74	0.71	0.71	1080	1128	1135	1135	2.89	3.84	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-3.72
FSU-12	2.71	2.57	2.55	2.55	706	699	667	667	8.78	8.26	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	-0.46	-5.57
Uzbekistan	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.50	818	833	769	769	5.78	5.74	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	-0.44	-7.67
Turkmenistan	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	648	556	556	556	1.61	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.63	0.62	0.60	0.60	482	479	494	494	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.46
Egypt	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.38	835	774	802	859	1.17	1.09	1.40	1.50	0.10	7.14	0.41	37.87
African Franc Zone	1.45	1.61	1.61	1.63	399	424	434	438	2.66	3.14	3.21	3.28	0.07	2.18	0.13	4.17
Southern Hemisphere	2.46	2.68	2.67	2.65	561	488	555	555	6.34	6.02	6.80	6.76	-0.04	-0.59	0.74	12.29
Argentina	0.70	0.94	0.90	0.90	500	417	472	472	1.61	1.80	1.95	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.15	8.33
Australia	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.38	1509	1382	1404	1404	1.54	1.93	2.45	2.45	0.00	0.00	0.52	27.01
Brazil	1.22	1.13	1.12	1.12	451	345	369	369	2.53	1.79	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.11	6.09
Paraguay	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.25	453	351	403	401	0.67	0.50	0.50	0.46	-0.04	-8.00	-0.04	-8.00
Major Importers	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.58	931	939	913	899	2.04	2.32	2.41	2.40	-0.02	-0.62	0.07	3.23
Other Foreign	10.42	11.81	11.52	11.74	323	340	329	337	15.44	18.42	17.39	18.19	0.80	4.60	-0.23	-1.24
India	7.86	8.65	8.30	8.50	300	309	296	307	10.81	12.26	11.30	12.00	0.70	6.19	-0.26	-2.10
Others	2.56	3.16	3.22	3.24	393	425	412	416	4.62	6.16	6.09	6.19	0.10	1.64	0.03	0.49

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TABLE 19

The table below presents a 15-year record of the difference between the October projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the October projection and the final estimate have averaged 8.7 million tons (1.7 percent) and ranged from -26.7 to 9.5 million tons. The October projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 7 times.

## RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1995/96 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
<b>WHEAT</b>						
World	1.7	8.7	-26.7	9.5	8	7
U.S.	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.5	9	5
Foreign	1.9	8.7	-26.8	9.6	8	7
<b>COARSE GRAINS 3/</b>						
World	1.3	10.3	-33.7	9.6	10	5
U.S.	2.7	5.9	-14.5	17.9	10	5
Foreign	1.4	8.0	-19.1	7.5	11	4
<b>RICE (Milled)</b>						
World	2.4	7.9	-20.9	3.0	13	1
U.S.	3.3	0.2	-0.4	0.3	9	6
Foreign	2.5	7.9	-21.0	3.1	13	2
<b>SOYBEANS</b>						
World	2.6	2.6	-6.1	4.5	7	8
U.S.	3.2	1.7	-3.2	3.1	6	9
Foreign	4.5	2.2	-5.1	4.0	7	8
			---Million 480-lb. bales---			
<b>COTTON</b>						
World	3.9	3.2	-10.1	9.9	7	7
U.S.	3.6	0.5	-1.4	1.2	9	6
Foreign	4.7	3.2	-10.4	10.2	6	8
<b>UNITED STATES</b>			-----Million bushels-----			
<b>CORN</b>	2.9	212	-541	618	9	6
<b>SORGHUM</b>	4.0	27	-59	71	9	6
<b>BARLEY</b>	1.5	7	-12	24	7	6
<b>OATS</b>	1.0	4	-18	16	6	5

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1994/95 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 15 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

October 11, 1996



### 1 - CANADA

In mid-September, soaking rains in the western Prairies brought grain and oilseed harvests to a standstill. Since then, persistent cold, showery weather has kept fieldwork in Alberta to a minimum, with only about half of all crops harvested by early October. This season's first autumn freeze came late to most areas, reducing the threat of freeze damage to late-planted crops. Farther east, late-September rain was unfavorable for Ontario's maturing corn and soybeans.

### 2 - UNITED STATES

Sub-freezing temperatures ended the growing season from the northern Corn Belt to New England in early October. Earlier mild, dry weather hastened Midwestern crops toward maturity. Tropical Storm Josephine soaked the Atlantic Coast States, halting fieldwork. Dry weather helped winter grain planting in the Great Plains. Unseasonably warm weather prevailed in the West, with record-breaking high temperatures recently in California.

### 3 - SOUTH AMERICA

Despite early October rain, moisture is still needed across central Argentina for summer crop planting and winter wheat development, due to below normal September rainfall. In southern Brazil, near to above normal September rainfall provided favorable moisture for summer crop planting and flowering coffee and citrus.

### 4 - EUROPE

In the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, below-normal precipitation in September helped harvest activities and fieldwork in preparation for planting 1997 winter crops. Unusual rains in southern Spain interrupted corn and sunflower harvests. In eastern Europe, well-above-normal rainfall in September slowed summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting.

### 5 - FSU-WESTERN

Above-normal precipitation fell over Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova in September, delaying corn, sunflower and sugar beet harvesting. However, the rain provided abundant topsoil moisture for winter wheat emergence and early development. Recently, drier weather prevailed over most areas, favoring fieldwork.

### 6 - FSU - NEW LANDS

In Russia, excessive wetness, including some wet snow, caused significant spring grain harvest delays, lodged crops, and lowered grain quality. In Kazakhstan, several days of dryness in September allowed the harvest to advance. Recently, warmer, drier weather in Russia and Kazakhstan improved conditions for harvesting.

### 7 - EASTERN ASIA

Near to above normal September rainfall favored winter grain and oilseed planting but slowed summer crop harvesting in the North China Plain. Sunny weather aided late double-crop rice maturation across southern China. Near to above normal September rainfall slowed rice harvesting across Japan.

### 8 - SOUTH ASIA

Unseasonably heavy October showers fell across northern crop areas, possibly causing some flooding to cotton and rice in northern Pakistan and north-central India. Cotton bolls were opening and required drier weather to ensure high quality. Elsewhere, late-season rains failed to materialize over Gujarat's groundnut belt, which needed additional moisture to prevent potentially significant yield declines. Showers in the south and east were adequate to abundant for grain, cotton, and oilseed development.

### 9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

A series of tropical cyclones produced above normal September rainfall and some flooding in northern Vietnam, Laos, and eastern Thailand. Seasonable showers favored grains and sugarcane across the Philippines. Widespread showers in early October replaced scattered September showers across Java, aiding second-crop rice.

### 10 - AUSTRALIA

Beneficial showers, occurring at fairly regular intervals, have kept vegetative to filling winter grains well-watered. Eastern Australia's grazing and summer crop areas have also received much-needed rains since mid-September. Periods of below-normal temperatures, however, have plagued the east, with late-season frosts possibly causing local damage to winter grains. Sorghum, cotton, and sugarcane planting is progressing.

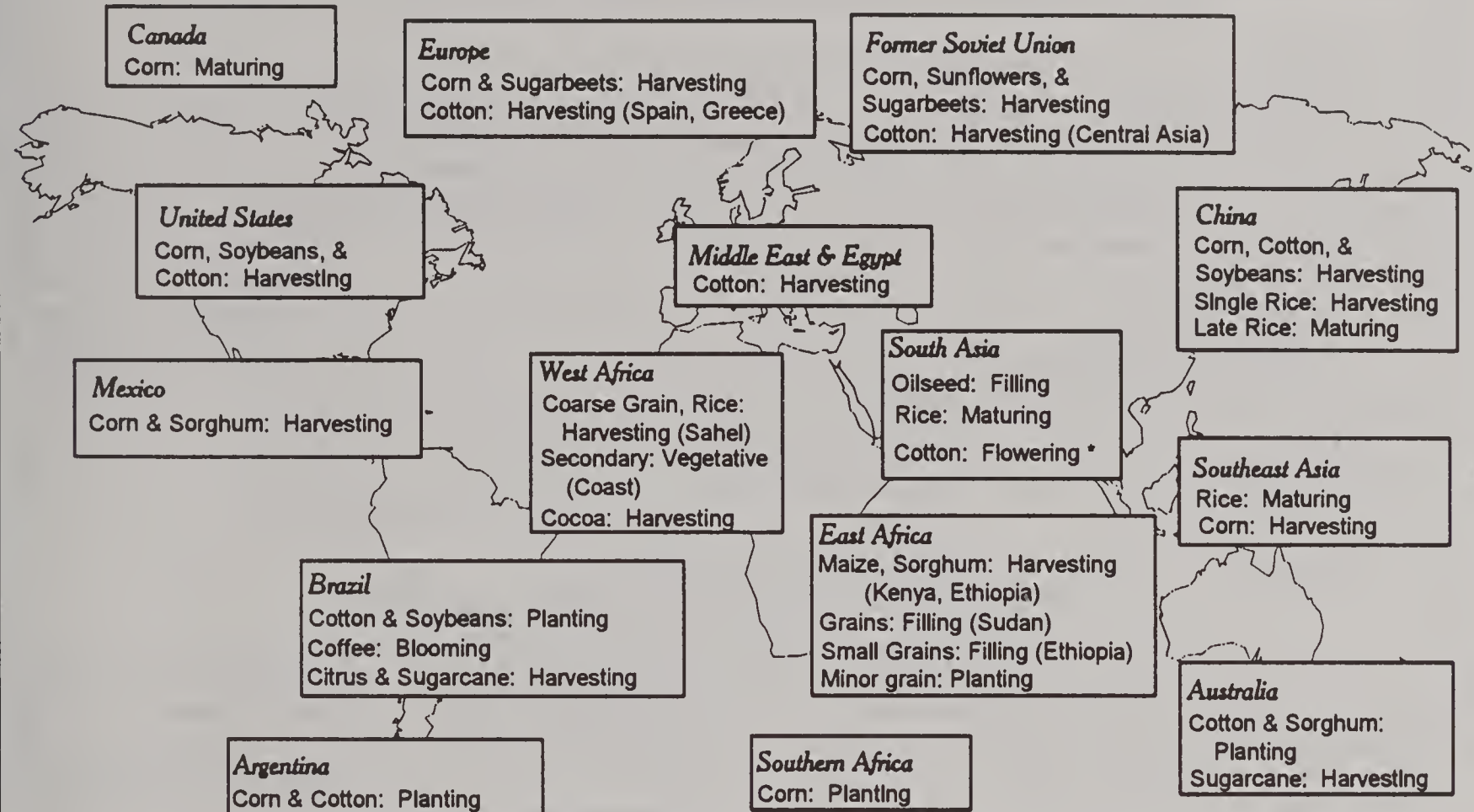
*(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)*

*USDA/Joint Agricultural Weather Facility*

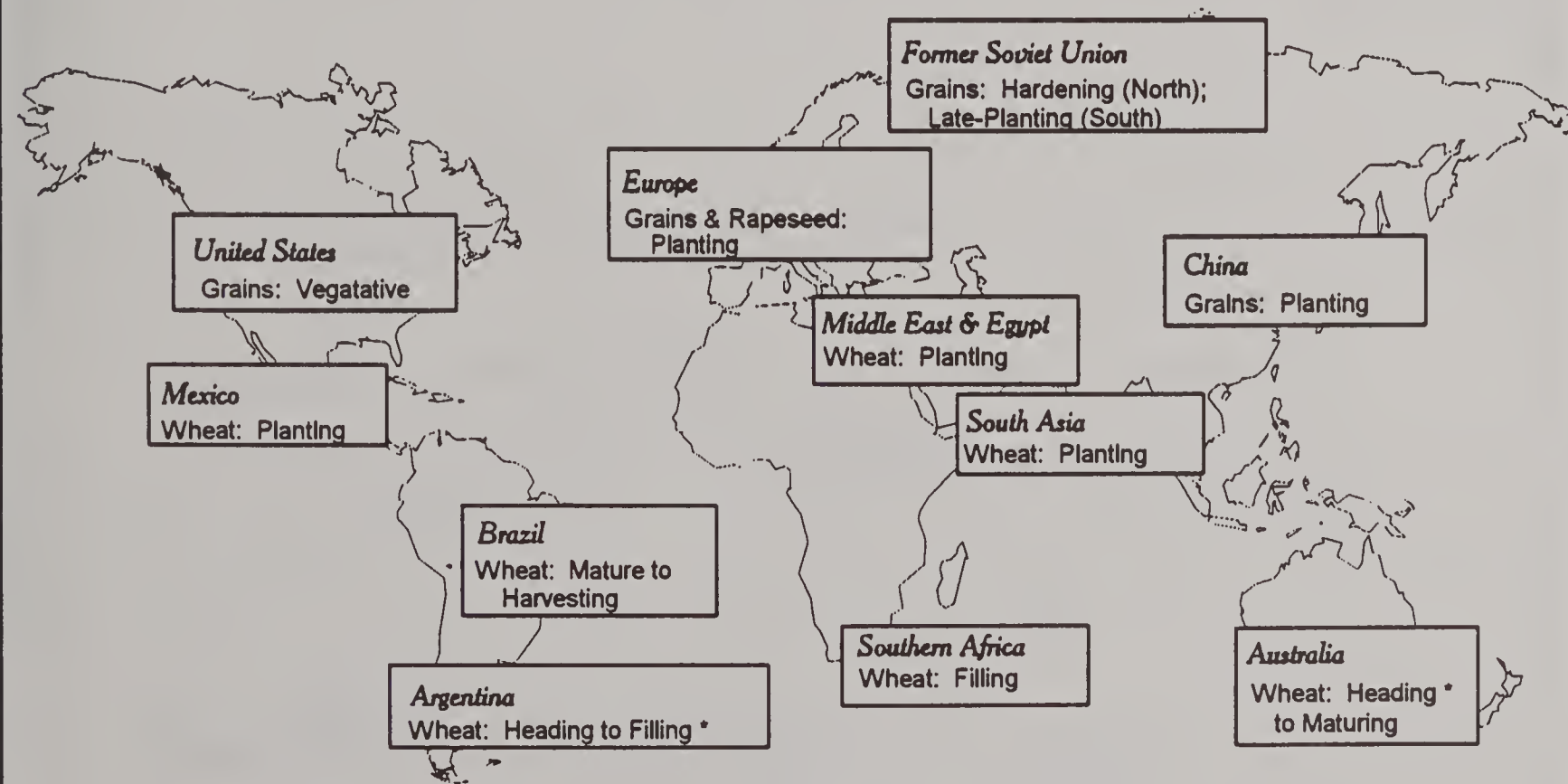


# October normal crop calendar

## Summer crops



## Winter crops

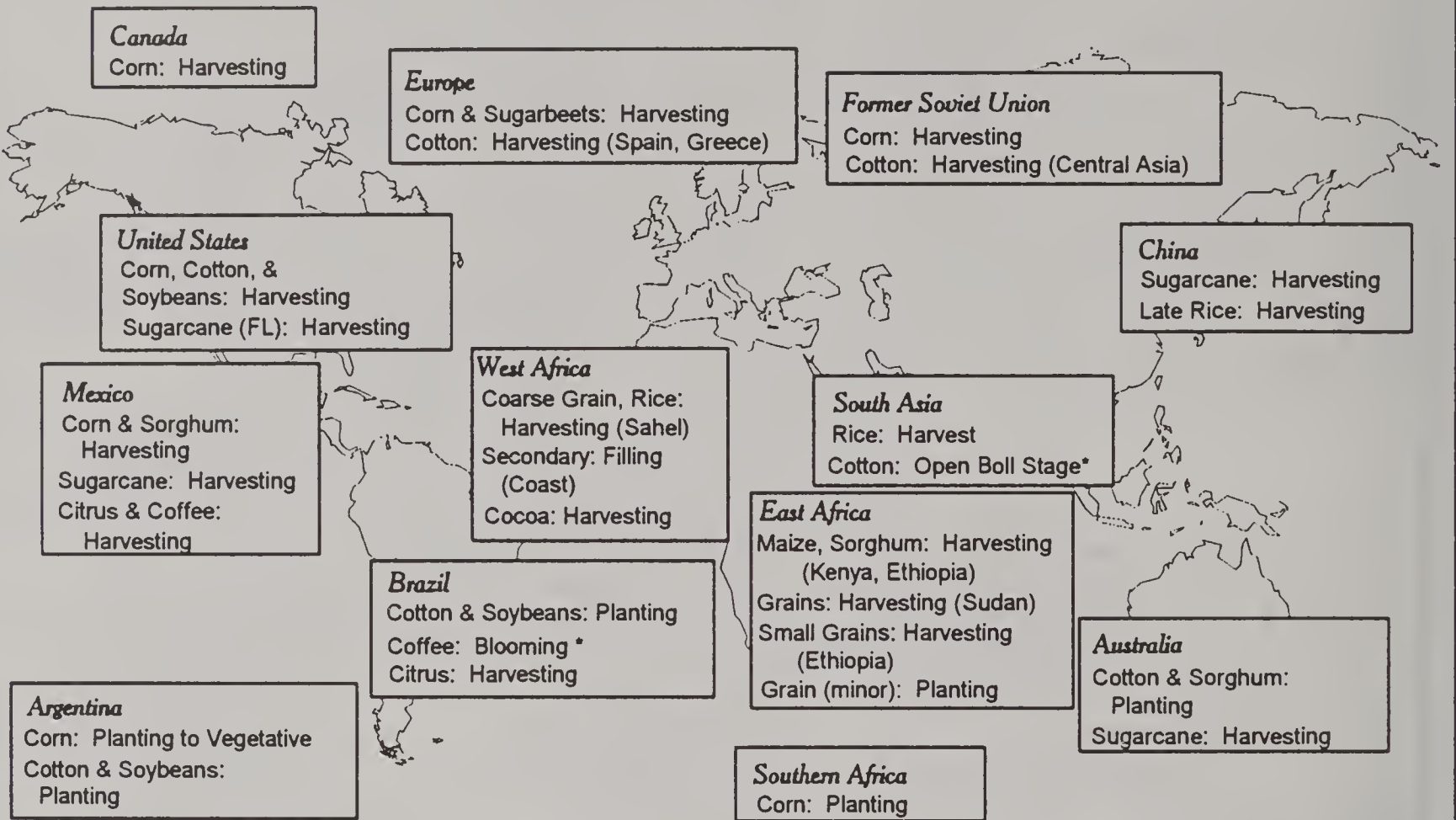


\* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

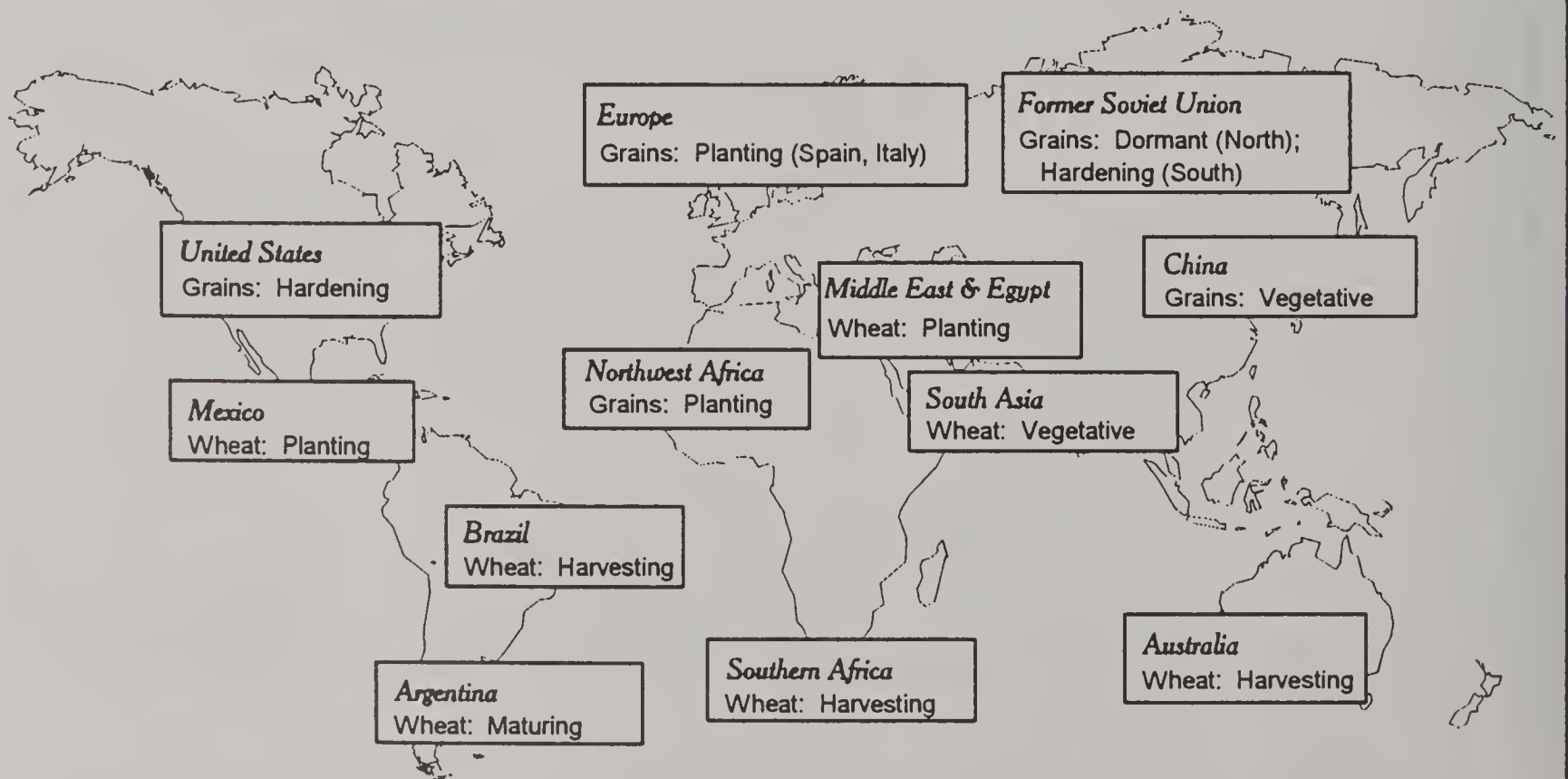


# November normal crop calendar

## Summer crops



## Winter crops



\* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development



## WEATHER BRIEFS

### CANADA: COLD AND SOGGY CONDITIONS CAUSE HARVEST DELAYS

In general, the 1996 growing season across the Canadian Prairies was highlighted by cooler-than-normal weather. August 1996, however, was warmer and drier than preceding months, hastening development of late-planted grains and oilseeds. By early September, less of the crop was vulnerable to freeze damage than had been previously anticipated. During September 1 - 14, cool and showery weather dominated in the Prairies. This adverse weather slowed the harvest of spring grains and oilseeds. Frosts were widespread, but a killing freeze was generally limited to local sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta's Peace River Valley. The first freeze of Autumn can normally be expected in the western Prairies on-or-about the first week of September. During September 15 - 21, widespread, locally heavy rain, covered much of the western Prairies, bringing fieldwork to a standstill and threatening the quality of unharvested spring grains and oilseeds. Ironically, the rainfall was some of the heaviest of the season in the southwest, which had experienced unfavorable dryness for much of the summer. In the eastern Prairies that week, the harvest progressed. Cold and wet weather continued through October 5, causing harvest delays. As of October 5, Alberta's crops were reportedly about half harvested and grain and oilseed quality had deteriorated.

### ARGENTINA: FAVORABLE IN SOUTH. TOO DRY IN NORTH

During August 1996, near- to above-normal rainfall aided vegetative winter wheat across Buenos Aires Province. However, in southern Cordoba and Santa Fe Provinces, August rainfall averaged less than 25 percent of normal. During the first week of September, dry weather in central Argentina continued to stress winter wheat. Light rain fell across central Cordoba and southern Santa Fe, aiding heading winter wheat. However, cold weather, with minimum temperatures below freezing, covered southern Cordoba and southern Santa Fe southward, burning back vegetative winter wheat but stressing and possibly damaging early reproductive wheat in the north. This cold weather lingered into the beginning of the week of September 8 - 14 and continued to stress winter wheat across central Argentina. Later in the week, warmer weather prevailed. The warmer weather further reduced the limited soil moisture. Significant rain fell again in Buenos Aires Province during the week of September 15 - 21, continuing favorable growing conditions for winter wheat. However, once again little or no rain fell over Cordoba and Santa Fe. From September 22 through October 5, rain tended to be more widespread. Light to moderate rain benefited reproductive winter wheat across Cordoba and Santa Fe. However, more rain is needed. Widespread rain boosted moisture supplies for cotton planting in northern Argentina and heavy rain favored vegetative winter wheat in Buenos Aires Province. Historically, Buenos Aires accounts for 60 to 65 percent of Argentina's wheat production, while Cordoba and Santa Fe combined account for 25 percent.

### EASTERN EUROPE: COLD AND WET WEATHER DELAYS FIELDWORK

During August 1996, above-normal precipitation across southeastern Europe reversed July's unfavorably dry weather, improving conditions for summer crop development. Across eastern Europe, from September 1 - 7, frequent showers and thunderstorms fell from southern Poland, southward through Hungary and Romania, into Bulgaria. Although the rain slowed early summer crop harvesting, it provided abundant topsoil moisture for winter grain planting, which typically occurs in September. During September 8 - 14, light to moderate showers continued in eastern Europe, delaying summer crop harvesting but providing moisture for winter grain establishment. During the week of September 15 - 21, rainfall was somewhat lighter, causing only brief delays in fieldwork. Moderate rainfall returned during the week of September 22 - 28, again delaying summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting. During September 29 through October 5, little, if any, precipitation fell from Poland southward through Hungary and Romania, and into Bulgaria, favoring summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. Temperatures during most of September and early October were below normal, slightly delaying crop maturation and winter grain establishment, and also delaying drying from the cumulative above-normal rainfall.



## PRODUCTION BRIEFS

### UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITIONS AND PROGRESS

Hurricane Fran arrived in early-September and brought heavy rains and high winds that caused flooding and damaged crops in the mid-Atlantic. Row crops in the Midwest started the month stressed, and some fields were yellowed by chronically dry soil conditions. Rains in early-September in the Midwest and Great Lakes regions reduced row crop stress from dry soils and very warm weather. September started with crop development about two weeks behind normal in the eastern Corn Belt. Harvest activity in the Southeast was delayed by scattered showers, but the benefits from the precipitation outweighed the slowdown in harvest activity. The month started with short soil moisture supplies in the middle Mississippi Valley. Crop development in the central Great Plains was accelerated by above-normal temperatures, but many fields started the month one to two weeks behind the average. In the southern Great Plains, cool weather slowed crop maturity while wet fields and heavy rains slowed fieldwork. Dry soil conditions in early-September slowed winter wheat seeding in the West and parts of the Dakotas. Many producers were waiting for rain and lower temperatures to reduce insect activity. Some producers harvested early-planted corn in the Tennessee Valley, but had to dry grain to acceptable moisture levels prior to sale.

A mid-month cold front brought rain to the Middle Atlantic and Southeastern States, further delaying harvest and planting activities. The remnants of Hurricane Fran brought rain across the eastern Great Lakes and the Northeast, which gave relief to crops in dry soils. On September 14, light, scattered frost occurred in low-lying areas of eastern North Dakota, Minnesota, and northern Iowa, reminding producers that the end of the growing season was near. In the Corn Belt, scattered rains provided moisture for soybeans filling pods, but warmer weather was needed to promote crop development. Chilly autumn weather later in the month slowed crop development in the Central States. Rainy weather over most of the Nation provided moisture for recently planted small grains, but stalled row crop harvest activity. Producers in the northern Great Plains waited for a killing freeze to help dry down row crops before harvest. In the mid-Atlantic, surplus topsoil moisture levels prevented many producers from entering their fields, and storms over the weekend caused some lodging. Later in the month, heavy rains and thunderstorms in the southern Great Plains provided good pre-planting moisture for small grains. In the Pacific Northwest, soil crusting required some producers to reseed small grains. Rain improved row crop conditions near the end of September in the Central States. Crop conditions declined in the Mid-Atlantic due to excessive moisture and crop damage from Hurricane Fran. Cool fall weather in the Midwest and Southeast slowed crop development.

Wet weather at the close of September slowed row crop harvest activity and small grain seeding over most of the eastern half of the Nation. Cold autumn weather in the central Great Plains and below-freezing temperatures brought an end to crop development. In the Midwest, corn had higher-than-normal moisture levels for the end of September. Wet fields delayed harvest activity in the Southeast. Heavy rains in the Dakotas brought fieldwork to a standstill at month's end. Wheat producers who waited for rain to increase soil moisture before planting in the southern Great Plains were prevented from planting by wet fields. Row crop development ended the month behind the average, but conditions were improved by the rain. Rains at month's end lowered cotton condition in the Southern States due to damage to fields with open bolls.



# UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress report for the week ending October 7, 1996.

## U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
WINTER WHEAT: % planted	54	51	61
WINTER WHEAT: % emerged	28	24	34
CORN: % mature	80	94	84
CORN: % harvested	14	23	24
COTTON: % bolls opening	83	81	78
COTTONS: % harvested	25	28	25
SOYBEANS: % dropping leaves	75	85	83
SOYBEANS: % harvested	17	27	31
RICE: % harvested	84	77	76
SORGHUM: % mature	76	69	72
SORGHUM: % harvested	32	33	40
PEANUTS: % harvested	35	49	46

## U.S. CROP CONDITIONS

	<u>SORGHUM</u> PERCENT		<u>RICE</u> PERCENT		<u>CORN</u> PERCENT	
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
EXCELLENT	22	3	NA	NA	17	6
GOOD	52	36	NA	NA	48	46
FAIR	21	39	NA	NA	26	36
POOR	4	17	NA	NA	7	10
VERY POOR	1	5	NA	NA	2	2

	<u>COTTON</u> PERCENT		<u>SOYBEANS</u> PERCENT		<u>PEANUTS</u> PERCENT	
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
EXCELLENT	13	3	11	7	11	NA
GOOD	44	30	48	39	45	NA
FAIR	29	44	31	36	36	NA
POOR	12	18	8	14	8	NA
VERY POOR	2	5	2	4	2	NA



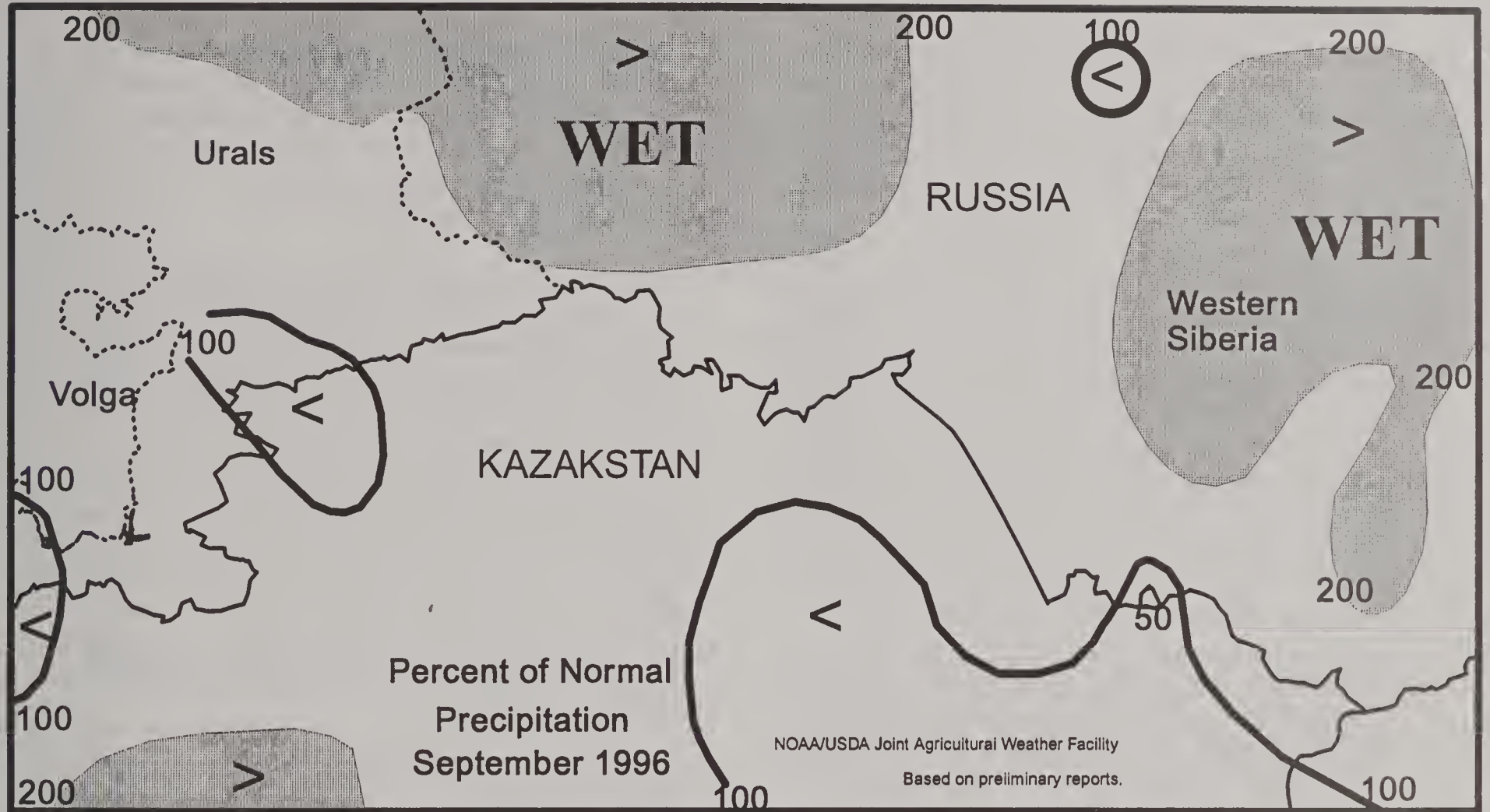
## FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In crop areas west of the Ural mountains, summer crops (corn, sunflowers, sugar beets, etc.) were being harvested in September, while winter grain planting advanced southward. In September, above-normal precipitation fell over most of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova. Two-to-four times the normal amount of precipitation fell over Ukraine and southern Russia (Central Black Soils Region, lower Volga Valley, and North Caucasus), where fieldwork delays were the greatest. However, the rain provided abundant topsoil moisture for winter wheat emergence and early development. From September 22-24, the first sub-freezing temperatures of the season (-1 to -4 degrees Celsius) occurred as far south as northern Ukraine and the northern tip of the North Caucasus. Although the freeze occurred somewhat earlier than usual in the south, it had minimal impact on mature crops. Since early-October, drier weather prevailed over Ukraine and southern Russia, favoring summer crop harvesting and late-winter grain planting. In northern Russia, mild weather allowed further growth in winter grains.

In spring grain areas east of the Volga Valley, persistent cold, wet weather in September in Russian areas in Western and Eastern Siberia caused significant harvest delays. More than twice the normal amount of rain fell over some areas. In Kazakhstan, although precipitation in September was near-normal, periods of dryness allowed the harvest to advance. In early-October, wet weather, including some snow, caused further spring grain harvest delays in Russia and interrupted harvest activities in Kazakhstan. Furthermore, the wetness caused lodging of spring grains and lowered grain quality. Recently, however, mostly dry weather in Russia and Kazakhstan accompanied a warming trend, improving conditions for harvesting.



# Former USSR (New Lands)



## Highlights: September 12 - October 11, 1996

- o In Russia, excessive precipitation, including some wet snow, caused significant spring grain harvest delays, lodged crops, and lowered crop quality.
- o In Kazakhstan, periods of dryness in September allowed the spring grain harvest to advance without significant delays. However, rain and snow in early October interrupted harvesting.
- o Recently, mostly dry weather accompanied a warming trend over Russia and Kazakhstan, improving conditions for harvesting.

## FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

### WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION

World cocoa bean production for the 1996/97 season (October/September) is forecast at 2.66 million tons, down 8 percent from last year's revised record outturn of 2.88 million. The reduction is based upon projections of smaller harvests in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Brazil, Malaysia, and Cameroon.

Cote d'Ivoire: In Cote d'Ivoire, the world's largest cocoa bean producer, the 1996/97 forecast of 1.05 million tons is down 12 percent from the 1995/96 record outturn of 1.20 million due, in part, to heavy rains from May through August that destroyed blossoms and young pods, especially in the southern and eastern growing areas. The 1996/97 forecast consists of 900,000 tons of main crop production, including 50,000 tons held over from the 1995/96 mid-crop, and 150,000 tons of mid-crop beans.

Despite the Government's decision to stop new plantings and reduce the area under cultivation, the area planted to cocoa trees increased during the 1995/96 season and is estimated up in 1996/97 because production of cocoa beans remains profitable compared to most other tree crops, including oil palm and rubber. The continued expansion of cocoa bean area is not threatened by the current high grower price for coffee because most farmers produce both crops as a hedge against low prices and/or yields.

Ghana: In Ghana, the 390,000 ton crop forecast for 1996/97 is down 7 percent from last season's revised estimate of 420,000 tons. This is a normal cyclical decline following the large volume of beans harvested during the 1995/96 season. The main crop harvest, which begins in late-October, is forecast at 350,000 tons. The 1996/97 mid-crop, due to be harvested from May through June 1997, is forecast at 40,000 tons.

The total tree population, though up slightly from last season, has not changed significantly in recent years. However, the area harvested has been increasing gradually over the past few years, which has been one of the key factors in the expansion of cocoa bean production in Ghana. Newly-established cocoa plantations, planted with early-maturing, high-yielding varieties obtained through the Cocoa Services

Division (CSD), the Extension Service of Cocobod, also have contributed markedly to the growth in production. Additionally, producer price increases have spurred the rehabilitation of abandoned farms and cocoa farmers are increasingly adopting cultural practices recommended by the CSD.

Cocoa bean cultivation in Ghana has shifted from the traditional producing areas of the Eastern region to the Ashanti, Central, and Brong Ahafo regions in the western part of the country. This shift was necessitated by the high incidence of disease problems--mainly swollen shoot disease--in the Eastern region and parts of the Central region and the low productivity of aging cocoa plantations in some parts of Eastern and Ashanti regions. Soils in the Western region cannot sustain heavy cocoa production after six years. If Ghana is to maintain annual production at the 400,000 ton level, crop management practices will have to change.

Indonesia: The 1996/97 forecast for Indonesia pegs cocoa bean production at 280,000 tons, up 2 percent from 1995/96 and equaling the record set in 1993/94. The estimate for the area planted to cocoa trees in 1996/97, 380,000 hectares, is unchanged from last season, but harvested area and bearing tree numbers continue to trend upward. The major producing areas are South and Southeast Sulawesi, North Sumatra, and East Java.

Locust and the pod borer infestations, poor management practices, and continued use of low-quality seeds remain the major problems for the cocoa bean industry in Indonesia. In an effort to spur improvements in the industry, the Government of Indonesia continues to promote intensification programs and the planting of hybrid varieties. Although limited in scope, local government aid to cocoa farmers includes inputs such as seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers.

Brazil: In Brazil, the 1996/97 production forecast of 198,000 tons is down 12 percent from the revised 1995/96 estimate of 225,000. Inclement weather, the continued spread of the witches-broom fungus, and strained farmer finances are the key reasons why Brazil's 1996/97 cocoa



bean crop may end up being the smallest one recorded since the 1972/73 harvest of 158,000 tons. Delays in the release of Government funds,

poor crop management, and the large debts held by cocoa growers are ongoing problems adversely affecting the short-term production outlook.

BRAZIL: COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION  
(Metric tons)

<u>Region</u>	1994/95 <u>Final</u>	1995/96 <u>Revised</u>	1996/97 <u>Forecast</u> <u>1/</u>
Bahia Main Crop (October-April)	126,352	93,000	66,000
Bahia Mid-Year Crop (May-September)	66,000	96,000	96,000
Other Areas	36,000	36,000	36,000
Total	228,352	225,000	198,000

1/ Preliminary.

Malaysia: The 1996/97 cocoa bean forecast of 120,000 tons is down 4 percent from last season and half the record harvest of 240,000 set in 1989/90. Attractive palm oil prices continue to influence farmers who are converting cocoa area to oil palms. More and more cocoa trees are being removed as the intercropped oil palms begin to bear fruit. The loss of these trees is evident by the downward trend in planted and harvested areas since 1990/91.

The 1996/97 forecasts for the remaining major cocoa-producing countries indicate only modest changes from last season with the exception of Nigeria, up 7 percent to 150,000 tons, and Cameroon, down 15 percent to 110,000.

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TABLE 20

## WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Costa Rica	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Guatemala	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Honduras	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Mexico	43.5	34.0	38.5	42.1	43.0
Nicaragua	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Panama	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>51.6</b>
Cuba	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Dominican Republic	50.8	58.7	56.8	57.7	57.0
Grenada	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Haiti	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Jamaica	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other 2/	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>67.0</b>
Bolivia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Brazil	330.0	281.0	228.4	225.0	198.0
Colombia	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Ecuador	76.0	80.0	82.0	81.5	82.5
Peru	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Surinam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	16.5	16.0	11.0	14.0	14.0
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>496.1</b>	<b>450.6</b>	<b>395.0</b>	<b>394.1</b>	<b>368.1</b>
Angola	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	100.0	105.0	107.0	130.0	110.0
Comoro Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Congo	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cote d' Ivoire 3/	700.0	850.0	873.0	1200.0	1050.0
Equatorial Guinea	5.7	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
Gabon	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Ghana 4/	312.0	311.5	315.0	420.0	390.0
Liberia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Madagascar	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Nigeria 5/	140.0	130.0	130.0	140.0	150.0
Sao Tome and Principe	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Sierra Leone	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Tanzania	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Togo 3/	6.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0
Uganda	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Zaire	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>1,283.2</b>	<b>1,422.8</b>	<b>1,450.4</b>	<b>1,913.5</b>	<b>1,723.5</b>
India	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Indonesia	240.0	280.0	255.0	275.0	280.0
Malaysia	225.0	204.0	134.0	125.0	120.0
Philippines	6.0	7.0	7.9	7.3	7.0
Sri Lanka	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>478.4</b>	<b>498.4</b>	<b>404.3</b>	<b>414.7</b>	<b>414.4</b>
Fiji	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Papua New Guinea	39.0	31.0	29.0	30.0	30.0
Solomon Islands	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Vanuatu	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Western Samoa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>2,415.5</b>	<b>2,519.2</b>	<b>2,398.2</b>	<b>2,876.3</b>	<b>2,660.2</b>

1/ Estimates refer to an October–September crop year. 2/ Includes Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 4/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Cote d' Ivoire. 5/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.



An agronomist from USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service traveled throughout Ghana from September 1-6, 1996 to assess cocoa bean production and the cocoa industry. Four of six major cocoa-producing regions were visited: Eastern, Western, Central, and Ashanti. At the time of the survey trip, the 1995/96 mid-crop harvest had just been completed and farmers were awaiting the onset of the 1996/97 main-crop harvest in early-October.

### Cocoa Production Overview:

Based on the on-site assessment, the 1995/96 cocoa crop is estimated at 420,000 tons, an increase of 25,000 tons from the preliminary forecast. A larger-than-anticipated mid-crop harvest, estimated at 70,000 tons, boosted total output. Production for 1996/97 is forecast at 390,000 tons. The main crop is forecast unchanged from last year's main-crop harvest of 350,000 tons, but the mid-crop is likely to be lower due to a shortage of pesticides and the natural reduction in a tree crop following a bumper crop.

Cocoa production in Ghana is concentrated in the Western region where over 50 percent of cocoa is produced. Other important regions are Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Eastern, Volta, and Central. Production in the Western region has been expanding, concurrent with the rise in the guaranteed price for cocoa over the past several years. The higher price has encouraged rehabilitation of older farms and the conversion of virgin forest into cocoa plots. However, the road network in this region is less developed than in other cocoa-producing regions, which substantially impedes the movement of inputs to the farmer and the movement of cocoa beans to market.

In the Western region, hybrid trees predominate and farmers are implementing the recommended practices by the Cocoa Services Division, the extension unit of COCOBOD--the Government's Cocoa Marketing and Procurement Board. However, soils in the Western region cannot sustain heavy cocoa production for more than six years, making changes in crop management practices particularly critical for long-term growth. The traditional areas of the Eastern region have the best soils for cocoa bean production, but the trees are old and consist mainly of the Amelonado variety which is less drought resistant than the new hybrids.

Hybrid cocoa trees are becoming increasingly important to Ghana's cocoa industry. Currently, 28 percent of the trees are estimated to be hybrids; the rest are the Amelonado or Trinitario varieties. Hybrids were introduced into Ghana in the 1950's and are a general term for several botanical crosses. They predominate in the Western region because that is the newest planted area. Hybrid trees typically begin bearing pods in three years and are at full canopy withing five-to-six years. Peak production begins when the tree is eight-to-nine years old and continues for over 10 years. When hybrids trees reach 20 to 25 years old, production declines rapidly and the old trees are cut back to the stump so that they can regenerate.

Hybrid cocoa trees typically yield higher than the traditional Amelonado or Amazon varieties because they are tolerant of the mini-dry season. The mini-dry season occurs typically between mid-July and mid-September. A cocoa tree is a completely indeterminate tree and will flower continuously, depending on rainfall levels. In Ghana, the rainy season is interrupted by the mini-dry season just as the pods are entering "pod fill." If the mini-dry season is short, then typically the crop is high yielding. This year, rains in July and August were beneficial and the mini-dry season was short, resulting in a plentiful number of large pods.

In Ghana, the rainy season normally begins in April which brings out the first new leaves on the trees. These leaves are red which is known as "flushing." A month later, the flowers appear and are pollinated by insects, producing a pod. After about three months, the tree will no longer abort the pod. From the three-month stage to full maturity, the pod is dependent upon good rains for "pod filling." If the rains stop, which is quite possible because of the mini-dry season, the pods on the tree do not fill well. A long mini-dry season would adversely affects the majority of Ghana's cocoa trees which are the non-drought resistant Amelonado variety.

Critical rainfall months for cocoa production are July, August, and September. The ideal pattern is to have rain during the night to allow trees as much exposure to sunlight as possible. Additionally, the lower humidity during the day diminishes the spread of spores which cause black pod disease. Cocoa beans are susceptible to many pests and diseases. The most important are capsids--an insect pest; black pod--a fungal disease; and swollen shoot--a viral disease.

Pesticide spraying helps control capsids and black pod and 25 to 40 percent of the farmers normally apply pesticides. Cocoa trees have to be sprayed four times a year to control capsids. This is usually done from August through December.

Black pod disease is controlled by spraying sulfur-based fungicides nine times a year to control the spread of spores. Black pod is prevalent when rainfall levels are high as they were during the 1995/96 season. This season, black pod disease has been a serious problem in the northern part of the Western region and in the Eastern and Volta regions.

Swollen Shoot Virus Complex (SSVC) is less widespread than black pod, but potentially more serious. The recommended treatment for SSVC is eradication of the affected trees. This disease is more prevalent in the Eastern and Volta regions, but it does occur throughout all the cocoa-growing areas. Currently, the World Bank is funding the compensation for farmers whose trees have been destroyed due to SSVC eradication. Farmers are compensated through a complex, funding formula for three to four years. The first year after eradication, they receive 40 percent of the total funds. If they replant their farms, they receive an additional 30 percent of the funds over the next two years. If they maintain their farms they receive the final 30 percent. The compensation helps farmers through the three-to-four years between planting cocoa seedlings and having pod-bearing cocoa trees.

The cost of inputs has risen substantially since the removal of government subsidies. Inputs are marketed and distributed by a non-governmental, but politicized farmer's organization--The Cocoa, Coffee, and Sheanut Farmers Association. Farmers continue to complain about the high cost of inputs and their inaccessibility and some have already begun to cut back on the number of pesticide applications.

Cocoa beans are produced on small-scale farms by over 800,000 farmers. The average farm size--including crops other than cocoa--is between 2.5 and 4.0 hectares. Cocoa bean yields are between 300 and 450 kilograms per hectare. With proper husbandry of the trees and fertilizer applications, yields could reach 1,000 to 1,200 kilograms per hectare. Currently, fertilizer use is not recommended because an adequate supply is not available.

Cocoa beans are harvested, fermented, dried,

and cleaned on the farm, a process that takes over 12 days. Harvesting of the beans is done entirely by hand. The pods are cut open by machete and the beans are placed on banana leaves to ferment. Fermenting takes approximately 6 days, with the beans being turned every other day. The beans are then dried on open air bamboo tables for 6 days. The beans are put into jute bags holding 62.5 kilograms. The licensed buying companies weigh the bags and pay the farmers the guaranteed price of ₵75,000 cedis per bag (US\$1 = ₵1,700 cedis).

#### Cocoa Industry Overview:

The cocoa industry in Ghana--internal marketing and external marketing--is either indirectly or directly controlled by the Government of Ghana. Internal marketing was liberalized, but remains indirectly controlled by Government. There are 12 licensed buying companies which purchase cocoa at the guaranteed price directly from producers. One of these companies, the Produce Buying Company (PBC), purchases 76 percent of the cocoa beans. PBC is a division of the COCOBOD. The remaining 24 percent is purchased by 11 licensed buying companies. The private companies are not competitive with the PBC because COCOBOD, which provides financing to buy the cocoa bean crop, provides a fixed amount of funds to the companies in a revolving account. This limits the amount of cocoa beans the private companies can buy. The licensed buying companies assume the risk for the cocoa and transport it to the Cocoa Marketing Company, a division of the COCOBOD. Another division of the COCOBOD, the Quality Control Division, inspects all bags and pays half of the guaranteed price if the cocoa does not meet the required standards. Cocoa beans should be moved to market within four months to maintain optimal quality.

External marketing is directly controlled by the Government through the Cocoa Marketing Company. External marketing has not been liberalized because of the need to assure cocoa quality. Currently, Ghanaian cocoa receives a premium above world prices due to its standardized quality control. Ghana typically exports 85 percent of its production, most of which moves through the port of Takoradi.

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TWO DECADES OF GROWTH IN THE PRODUCTION  
OF WORLD GRAINS AND OILSEEDS

The following charts (see charts 1 through 19) illustrate the changes in harvested area and production for total grains and oilseeds over the past two decades by important producing regions. World demand for high protein animal feeds and vegetable oil has pushed oilseed area up to record levels, climbing from 105 million hectares in 1976 to 158 million this season, a 50 percent increase. World average total oilseed yield increased 40 percent during this same period, boosting total oilseed production to a projected 256 million tons. Although the United States remains the world leader in oilseed production, foreign producers have eagerly responded to both domestic and international demand by planting more oilseeds, especially South America, China, and India.

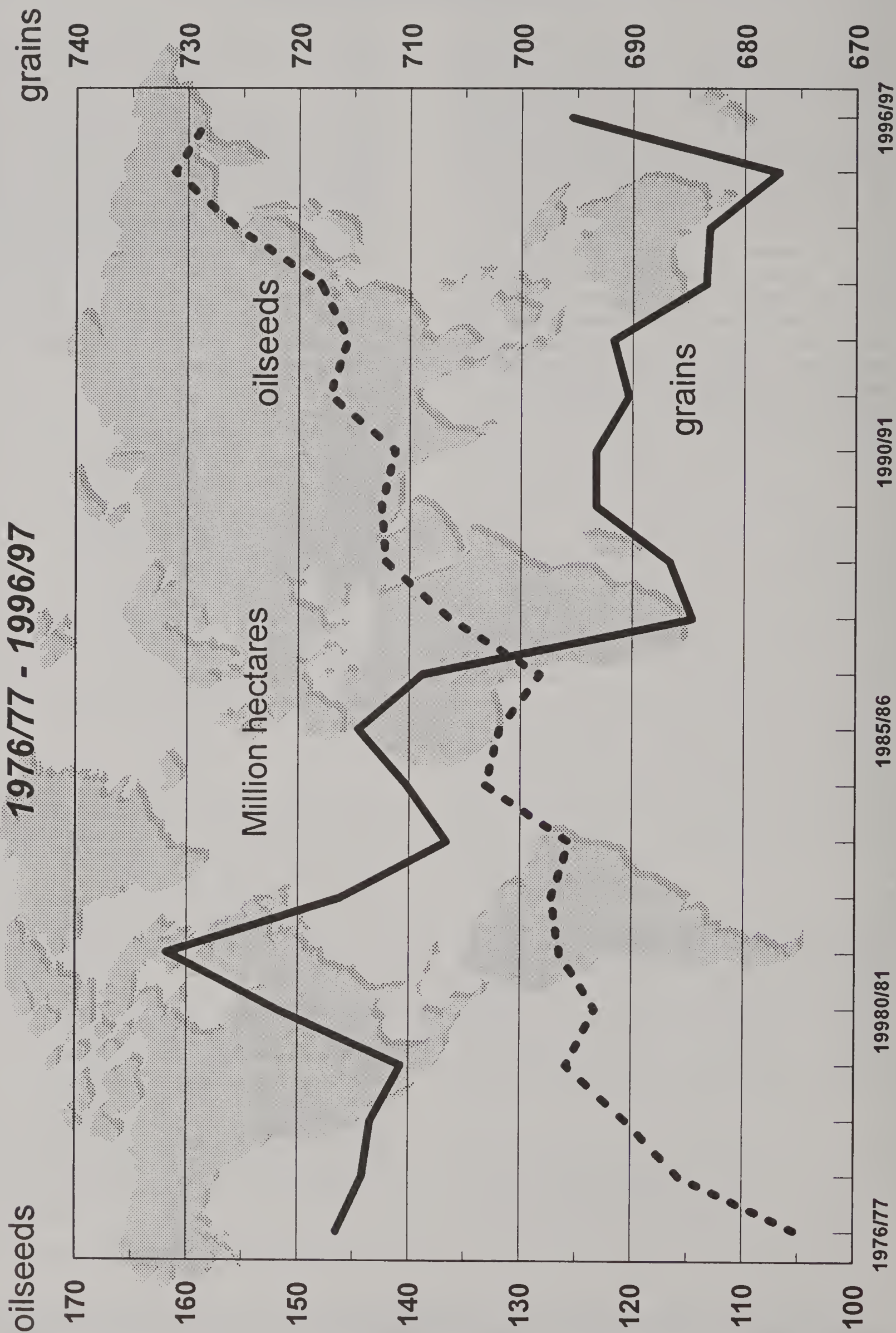
World total grain has also increased since 1976/77, climbing from 1,342 million tons to an estimated 1,831 million this year, a 36 percent increase in output. However, unlike the area expansion demonstrated by oilseed crops, total grain area has declined by 3 percent, or 21 million hectares. This significant upward trend in total grain yield reflects changes in the planted crop mix; minor, lower-yielding grain crops such as barley, oats, and sorghum have declined in favor of higher yielding, food and feed grains such as wheat, rice, and corn. The recent surge in both oilseeds and grain production is a response to high prices caused by tight global supplies relative to demand.

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# World Harvested Area

1976/77 - 1996/97





# World Average Yield

1976/77 - 1996/97

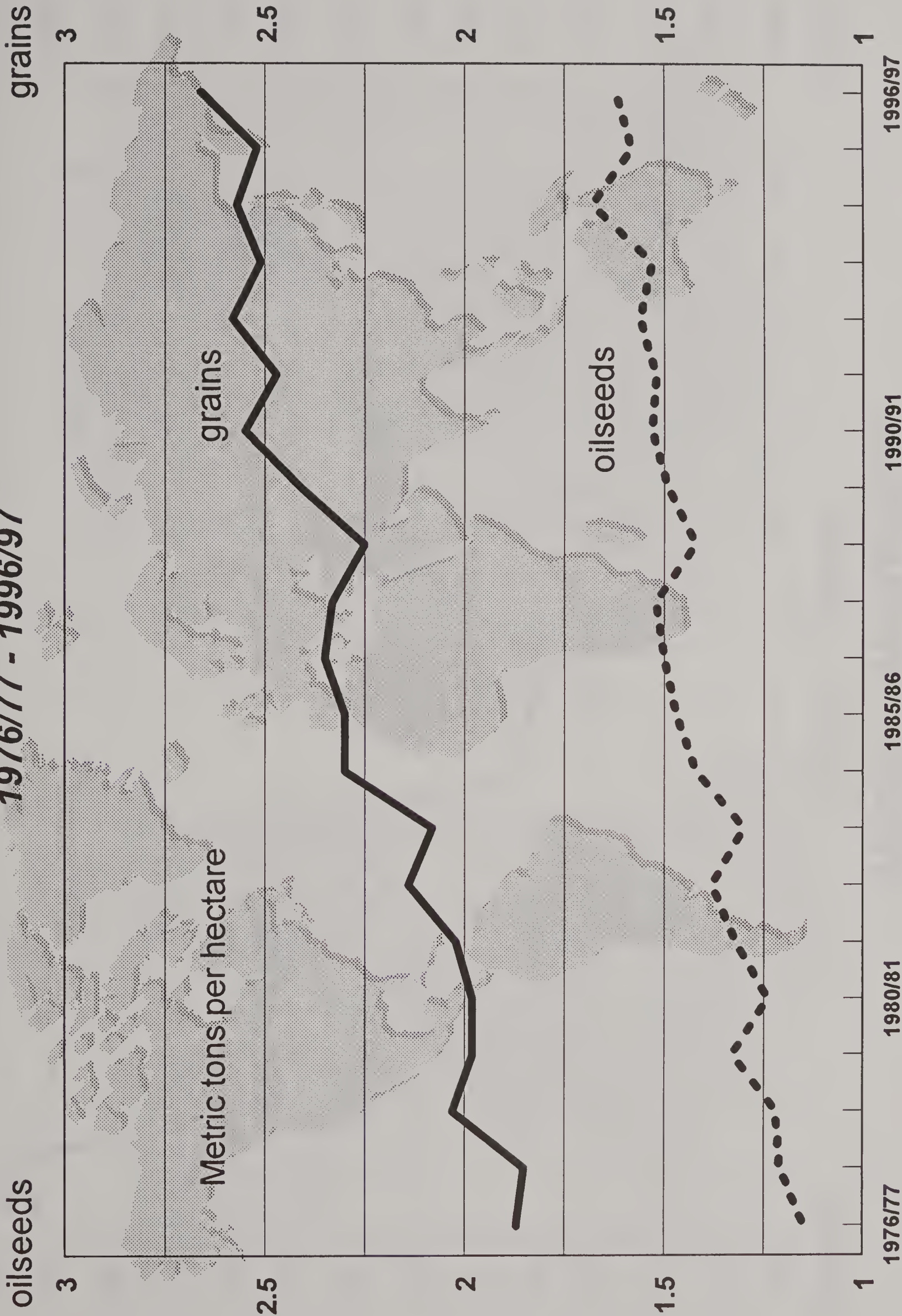
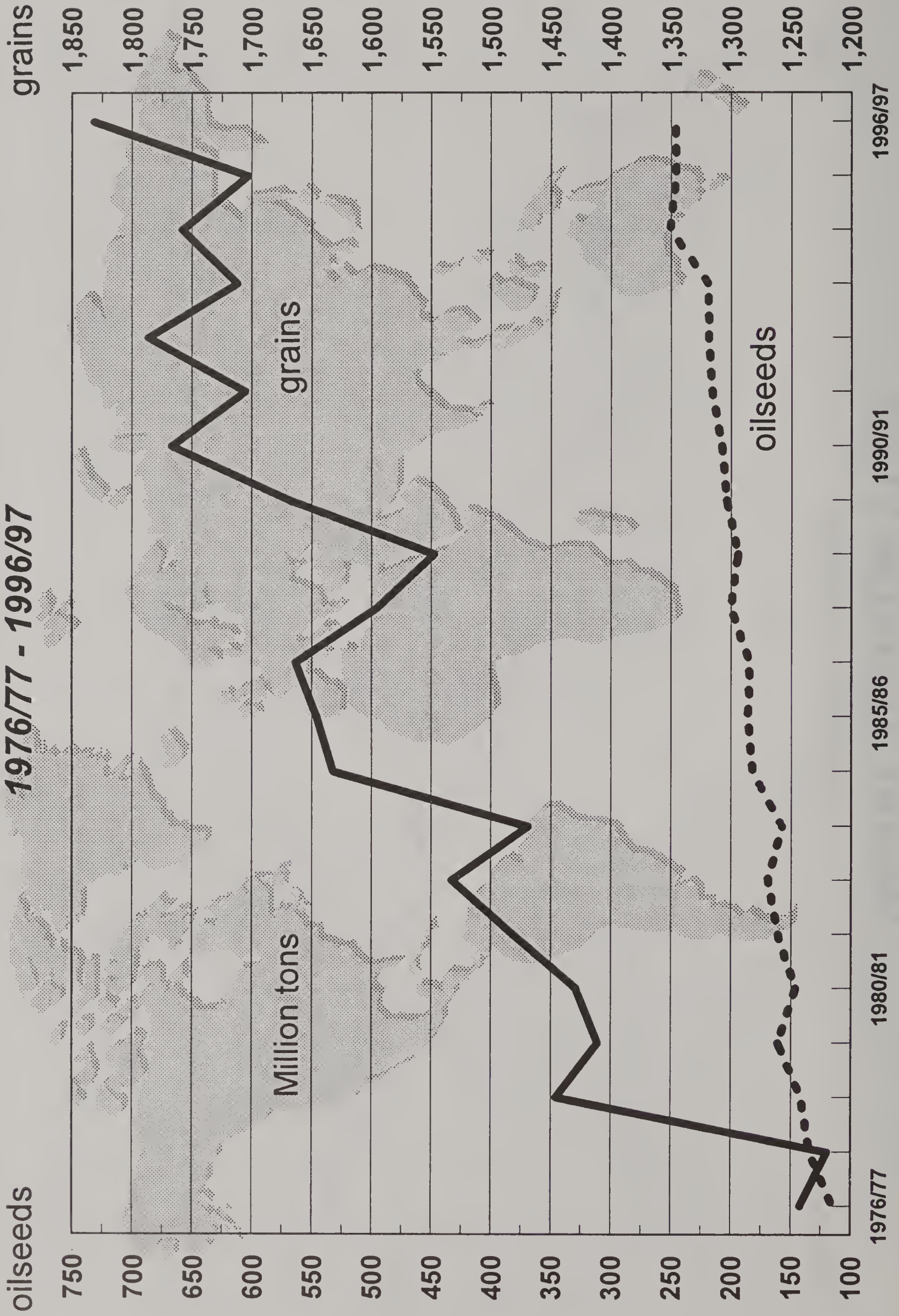




CHART 3

# World Production

1976/77 - 1996/97





## United States Grain and Oilseed Area

### ■ Oilseed

- Area trends higher over past 10 years
- Soybean increases due to higher prices and more flexibility after 1985 Farm Bill

### ■ Grain

- Total-grain area declines as result of 1985 Farm Bill
- Wheat below 1985/86 level, but highest since 1990/91
- Corn highest since 1985/86

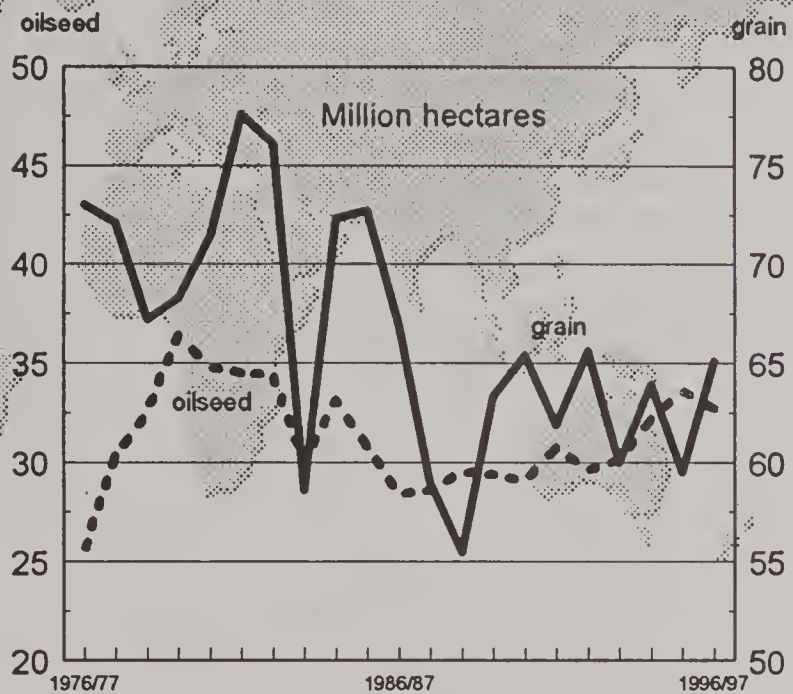


CHART 5

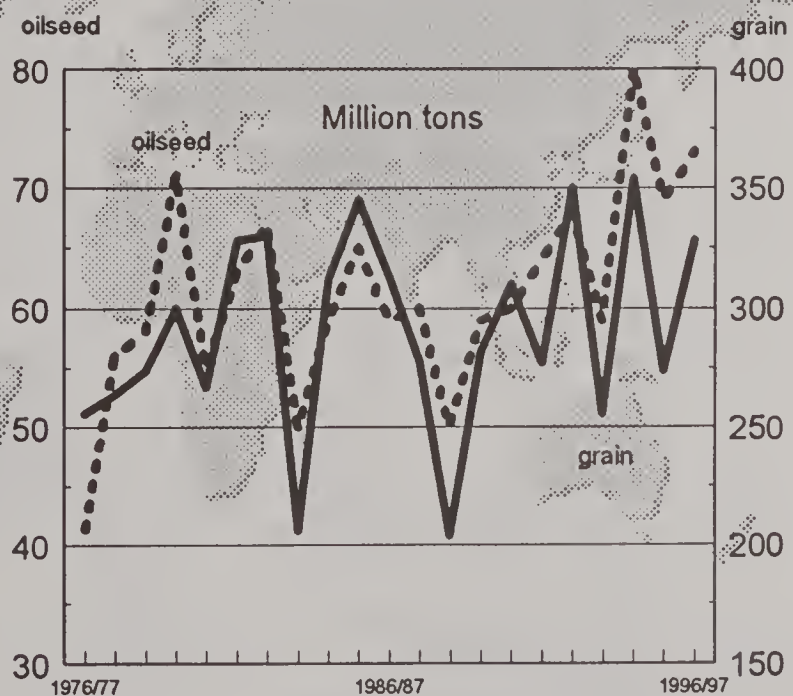
## United States Grain and Oilseed Production

### ■ Oilseed

- Output trends higher due to yield
- Soybean 2nd highest aided by yield achievements

### ■ Grain

- Total-grain output constrained by area reduction, but fluctuates with weather
- Wheat output slightly above 5 - year average and 18 percent below 1981/82 record crop
- Corn yield trends higher



## EU Oilseed Area Expands on Lost Grain Area

- **Oilseed**
  - Area trends higher over 20 years
  - Rapeseed and sunflowerseed gained the most
  - Cap Reform and EU/US Blair House Agreement constrained area after 1992
- **Grain**
  - Area trends lower over 20 years
  - CAP Reform in early 1990's resulted in large area idled
  - Set-Aside reduced in past two years

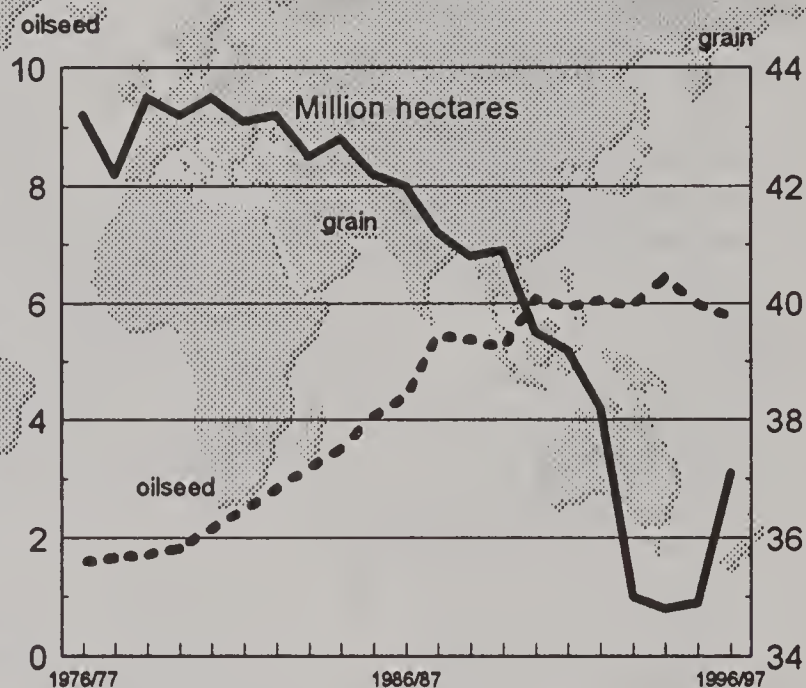
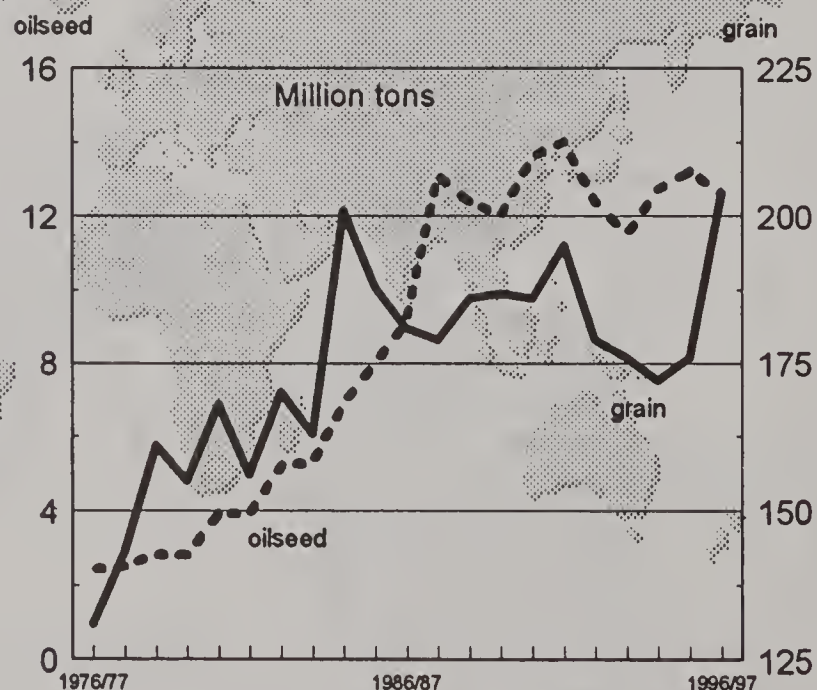


CHART 7

## EU Oilseed Output Expands, Grain Rebounding

- **Oilseed**
  - Production trends higher
  - Rapeseed and sunflowerseed stable after rapid growth
  - CAP Reform constrains area and cuts incentives for higher input use
- **Grain**
  - Output climbs due to increased wheat and corn
  - Record total-grain yield in 1996/97
  - Wheat and corn yield trending higher





## Argentina Oilseed Area Outpaces Grain

### ■ Oilseed

- Area trends higher over 20 years helped by higher relative prices
- Soybean expands on fallow area

### ■ Grain

- Area declines in early 1980's, while 90's stable
- Recent surge due to strong prices
- Wheat and corn area fluctuate with international prices

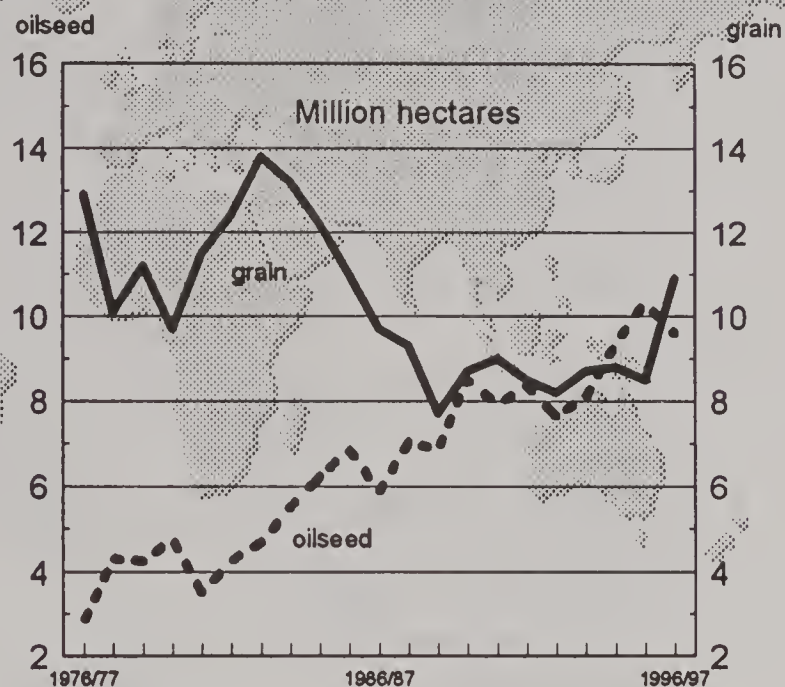


CHART 9

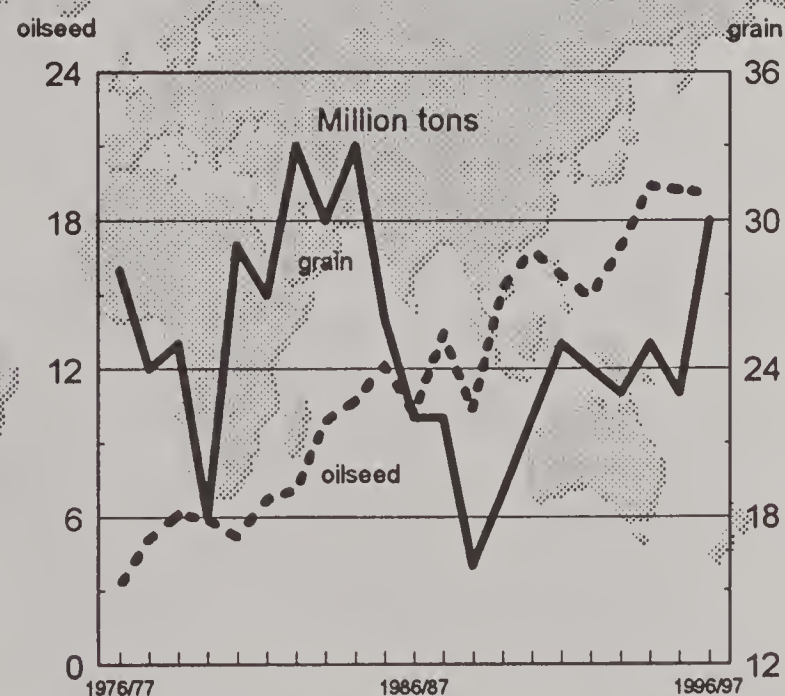
## Argentina Oilseed Output Increases, Grain Recovers

### ■ Oilseed

- Production trends higher
- Soybean record area, but little yield growth

### ■ Grain

- Output recovers due to corn yield and wheat area increases
- Wheat output near record level
- Corn yield increasing as more hybrid varieties and fertilizer are used



## Brazil Grain Area Declines, But Oilseed Expands

- **Oilseed**
  - Area trending higher again
  - Soybean up over 700 percent in 20 years, record area
  - Cottonseed declining
- **Grain**
  - Long-term area declines due to weak prices
  - Wheat for 1996/97 highest in three years, but well below 1986/87
  - Rice 30 percent below 10 years ago

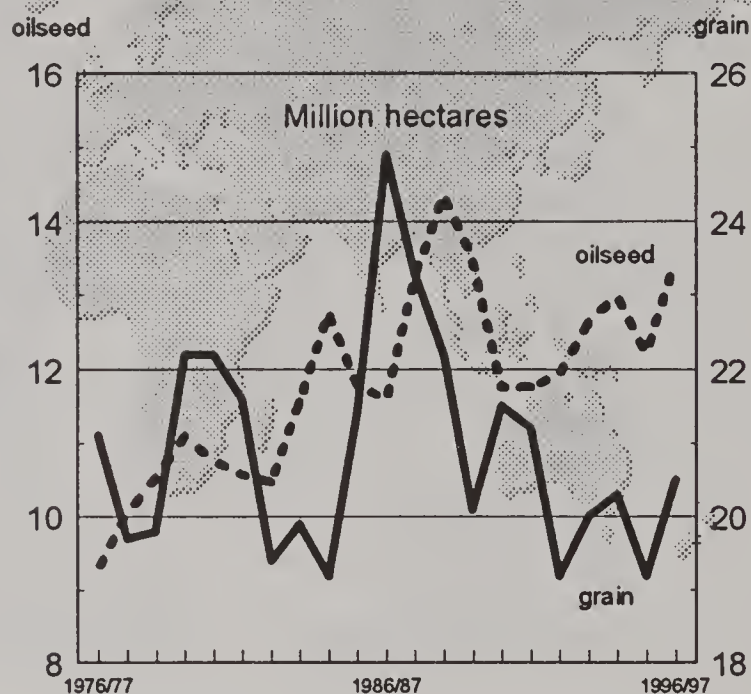


CHART 11

## Brazil Grain and Oilseed Production Rise

- **Oilseed**
  - Production trends higher
  - Soybean doubles in 20 years due mainly to area expansion
- **Grain**
  - Output expands due to yield increases
  - Corn trends higher
  - Wheat reverses recent downward trend
  - Rice yield increase more than offsets area decline

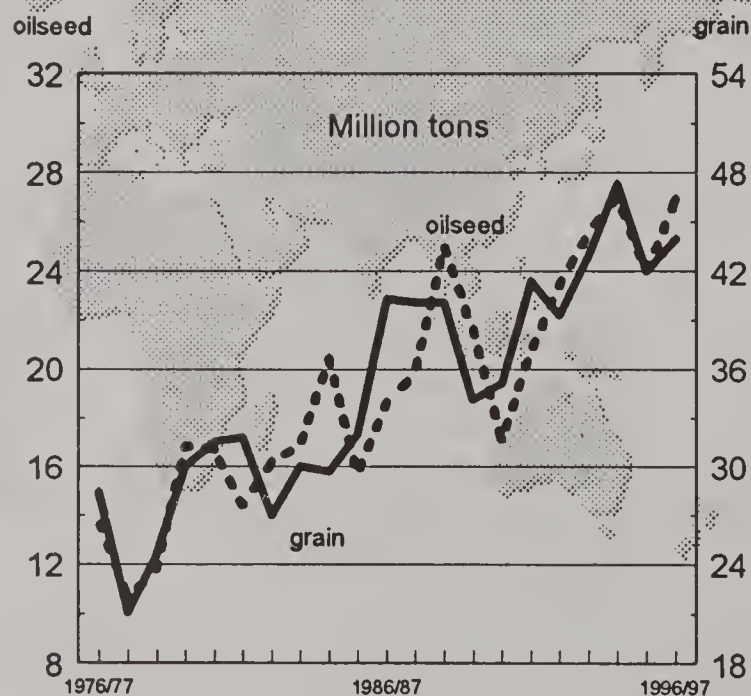




CHART 12

## China Grain Area Higher Recently, Oilseed Increases

- **Oilseed**
  - Area trends higher
  - Rapeseed up nearly 200 percent in 20 years
  - Soybean relatively stable, cottonseed declining
- **Grain**
  - Area declines, but turning upwards
  - Corn at record level
  - Wheat climbs after 2-year decline
  - Rice down from previous levels, but stabilizing

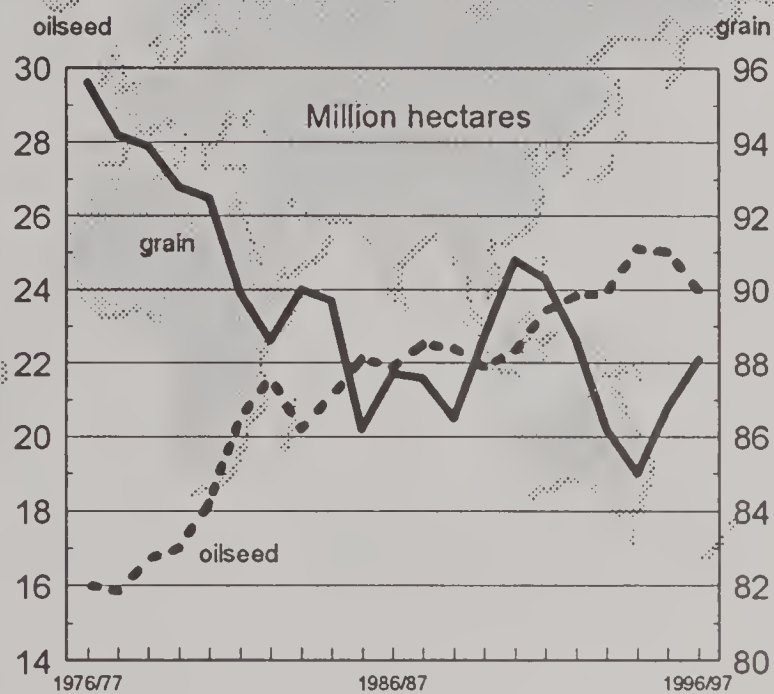


CHART 13

## China Grain and Oilseed Output Increases

- **Oilseed**
  - Production trends higher
  - Rapeseed and peanut boosted by area & yield
  - Soybean higher based mainly on yield
- **Grain**
  - Output again turning upward
  - Corn and wheat at record levels
  - Rice yield increase offsets area reduction

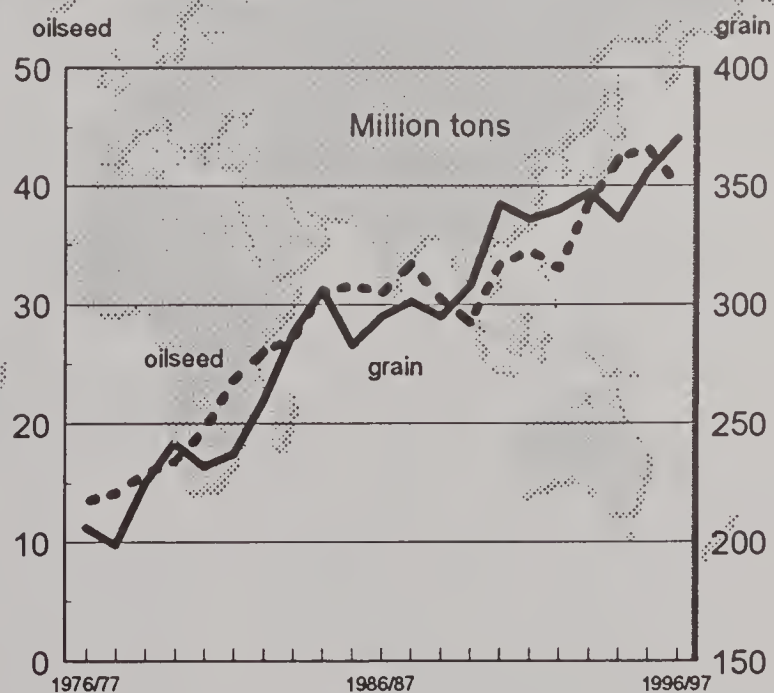


CHART 14

## FSU Grain Area Declines, While Oilseed Rises

- **Oilseed**
  - Area trends higher, recent spike upwards
  - Sunflowerseed rising, especially in Ukraine
- **Grain**
  - Area declines as land is fallowed
  - Relative prices favor wheat over coarse grains
  - Feed demand drops as livestock and poultry numbers decline

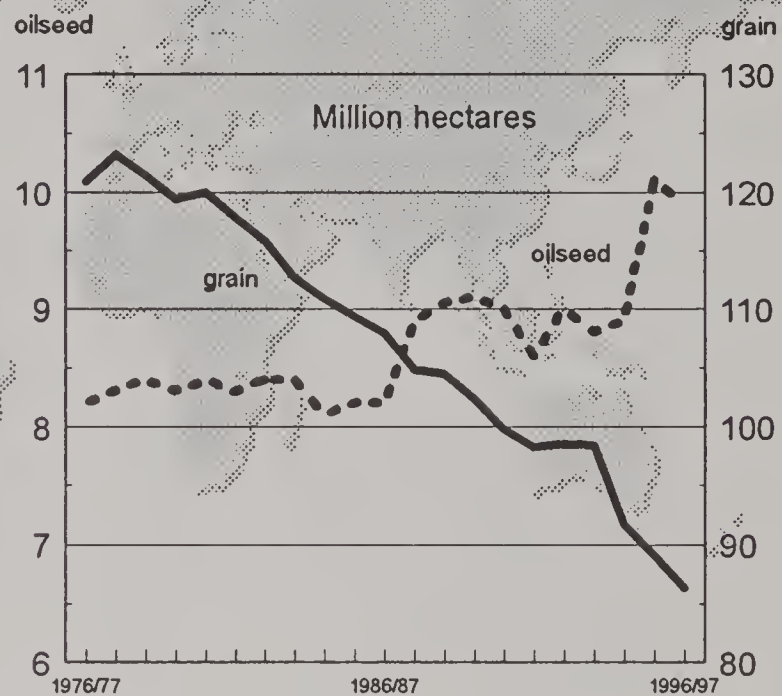
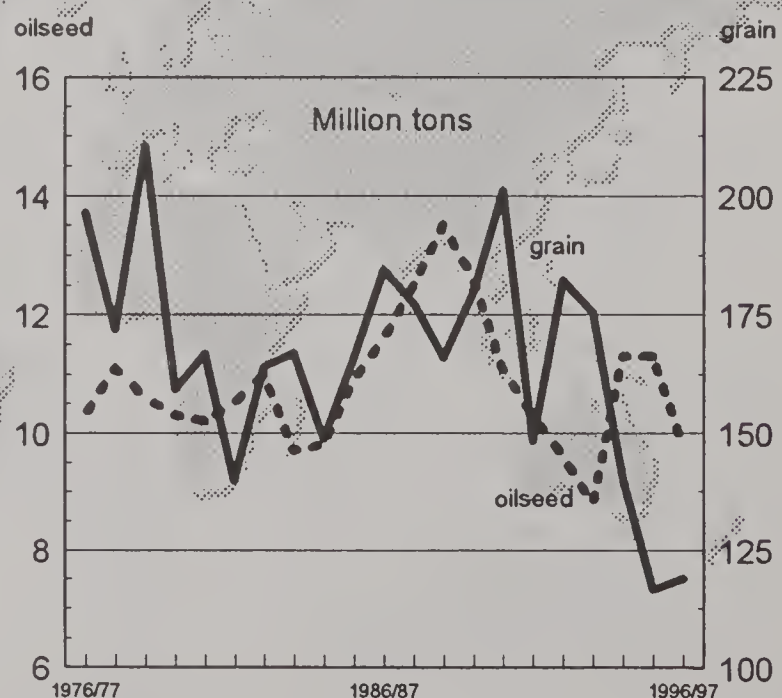


CHART 15

## FSU Grain Output Declines, Oilseed Lower

- **Oilseed**
  - Production lower
  - Sunflowerseed yield declines due to weather and reduced input use
- **Grain**
  - Total-grain output declines dramatically since 1990/91
  - Wheat and barley lower in Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine
  - Lower inputs, variable weather, government support and economic uncertainty key to reduction





## India Grain Area Varies, But Oilseed Increases

- **Oilseed**
  - Area trends higher
  - Strong incentives provided by Govt. from 1985 boosts area
  - Soybean climbs from 0.2 Mha to 4.5 Mha in 20 years
  - Rapeseed expands, but recently stable
- **Grain**
  - Area fluctuates, but now increasing
  - Wheat and corn at record level
  - Barley and millet decline
  - Rice area stable

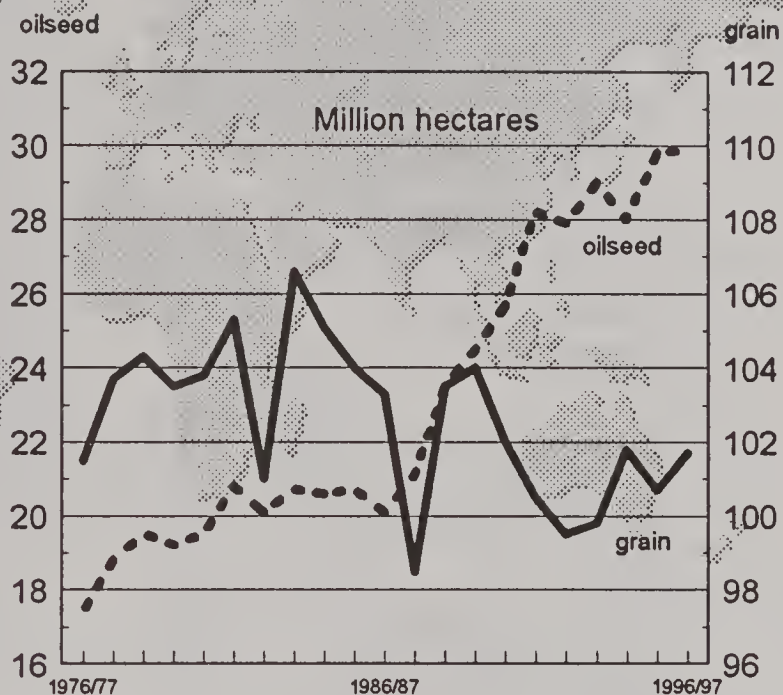
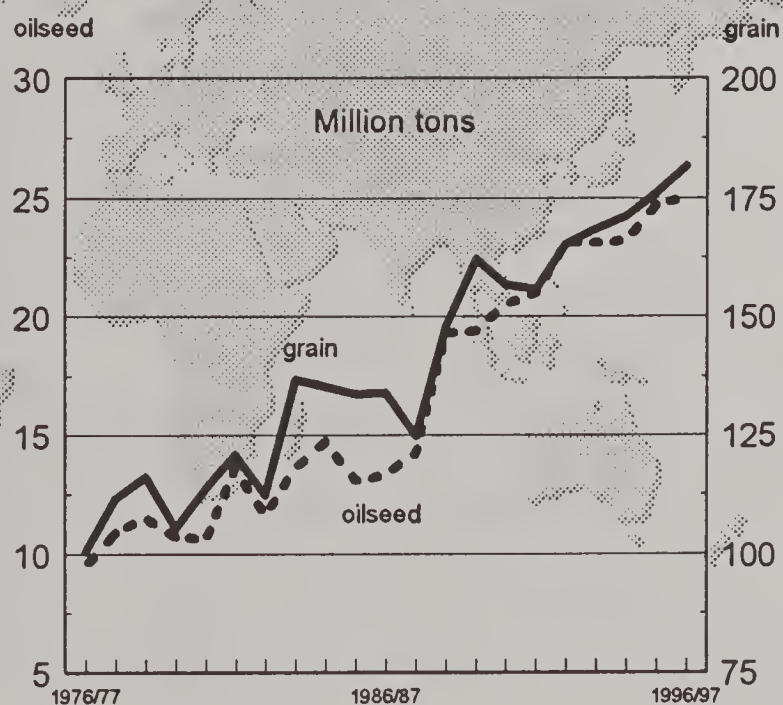


CHART 17

## India Grain and Oilseed Production Climb

- **Oilseed**
  - Output trends higher -- 8 successive favorable monsoons
  - Total-oilseed spurred by higher area and yield
- **Grain**
  - Production continues to climb
  - Coarse grains and wheat yield driven
  - Rice yield increases due to HYV and more available irrigation



## Canada Grain Area Rebounds; Oilseed Trends Higher

- **Oilseed**
  - Area trends higher, recent downturn
  - Rapeseed expands, turns lower; very responsive to relative barley and wheat returns
  - Soybean limited expansion
- **Grain**
  - Area generally stable in 80's; but lower in early 90's; recently climbs
  - Wheat and barley for 1996/97 increases, responding to higher prices

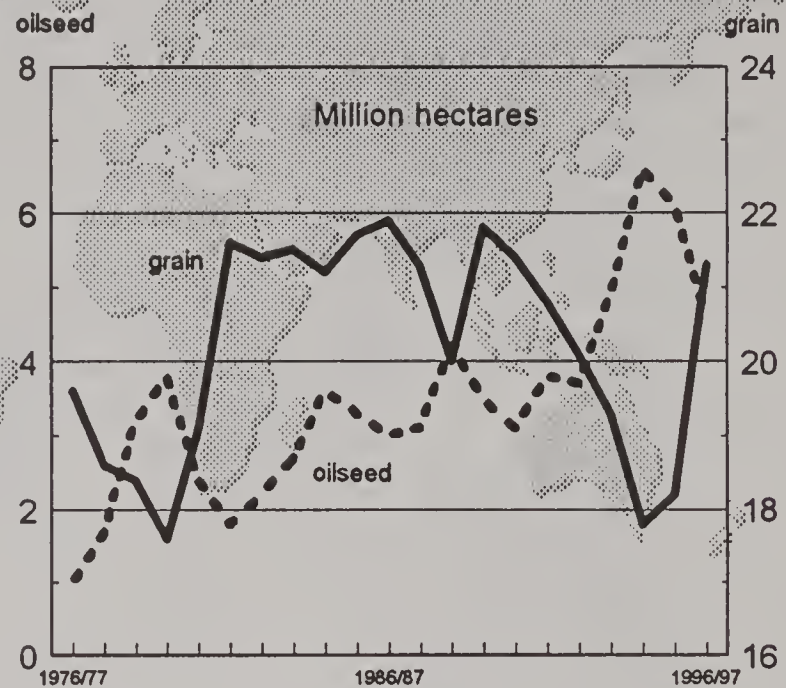
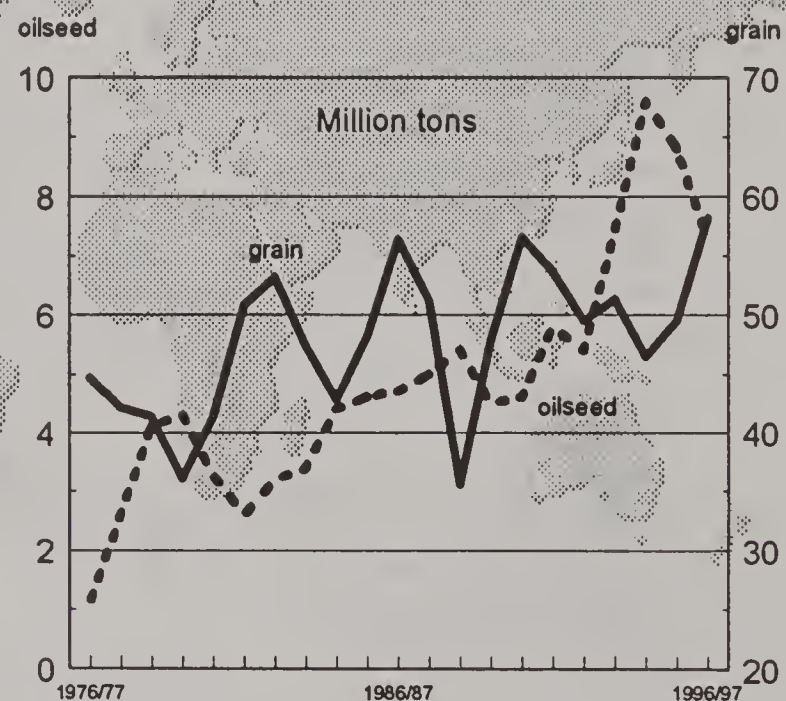


CHART 19

## Canada Grain Output Turns Higher, Oilseed Recently Down

- **Oilseed**
  - Output trends higher, recently lower
  - Rapeseed affected by weather and policy changes
- **Grain**
  - Production trends slightly higher
  - Barley and oats trend higher
  - Wheat yield fluctuates with policy and weather





## DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Northern Hemisphere apple production is forecast to increase 7 percent in 1996/97 because of significantly larger crops in China, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Russia plus smaller increases in several other countries. These upturns should easily offset substantial declines forecast for Belgium/Luxembourg, Canada, the Netherlands, Romania, and Spain.

Northern Hemisphere pear production in 1996/97 is forecast up 2 percent, to 4.73 million tons as larger crops throughout most of Europe are expected to more than make up for the short crop in the United States. The 1996/97 apple and pear production forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere will not be available until early-1997.

Table grape production in 1996 is estimated at 8.28 million tons, 3 percent above 1995. Production levels this season are significantly higher because of upward trends in Chile, Greece, Italy, South Africa, Spain, and the United States.

### **APPLES**

Apple production in selected Northern Hemisphere countries for 1996/97 is forecast at 37.05 million tons, 7 percent above 1995/96. Output in North America is off marginally from 1995/96, at 5.84 million tons. A slight decline in the European Union will be easily offset by increases in other European countries, China, and Russia.

North America: The forecast for apple production in the United States is down 1 percent from last year, to 4.81 million tons. Production in the western states is forecast up, especially in Washington and California where favorable weather resulted in a 12-percent increase in both states, to 2.54 million and 430,920 tons, respectively. Output in the central states, especially Michigan (down 41 percent, to 328,860 tons), is forecast down as a result of poor pollination, spotty fruit set, heavy rains, hard freezes, and hail damage across much of the central region. Production is expected to be below last year's output in 14 out of 16 eastern states because of excessive moisture in several areas and late-season freezes and hail storms in the southeast.

Canada's 1996/97 apple crop is forecast at 560,000 tons, down 5 percent from last season's estimated output of 590,800 tons. In Ontario, the largest apple-producing region, a cool, prolonged spring and adverse weather during the bloom period reduced crop prospects. Over the next 5 years, increases are forecast for the McIntosh, Red Delicious, and Golden Delicious varieties, which currently comprise nearly 70 percent of Canada's annual apple output.

Mexico's apple output is forecast to increase 9 percent in 1996/97, to 465,000 tons, because of improved weather and better use of technology for orchard management. However, the dry weather that prevailed in the northern states of Mexico, including Chihuahua, did adversely affect some apple orchards and compromise output. Recent plantings in Chihuahua consist of higher-density orchards which average 550 trees per hectare and account for approximately 20 percent of the apple area in the state. The remainder of the apple-producing areas in Mexico are planted at the more traditional level of 200 trees per hectare. The average apple yield per hectare in Mexico is 7 tons, while the average yield for Chihuahua is approximately 11 tons.

European Union: Apple production for 1996/97 is forecast down slightly, to 8.23 million tons, with reductions anticipated in Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg, Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom. The largest decline on the season is forecast for Belgium/Luxembourg, down 46 percent from 1995/96, to 277,400 tons. Adverse weather, including a long, unseasonably cold winter and a cold spring, resulted in a weak bloom and poor pollination.

In Germany, apple output is forecast to increase 25 percent, to 1.72 million tons, of which about 1.3 million will be processed. The upturn in production is mainly the result of an on-year in the alternate bearing cycle of Germany's apple trees. In Italy, favorable weather is expected to boost production 4 percent, to 1.96 million tons, more than offsetting a 3-percent decline in planted area in the Veneto and Emilia-Romagna regions.

Other Europe: Large increases are forecast for Hungary and Poland following short apple crops

in 1995/96. Apple production in Hungary is forecast at 475,000 tons, up 35 percent from last season's record low crop, but well below crops in previous years. In addition to last year's devastating frost, low input use and aging orchards are the key factors constraining output in Hungary.

In Poland, the 1996/97 apple crop is forecast up 16 percent, to 1.5 million tons. The increase reflects favorable weather, an on-year in the alternate bearing cycle, and increased pesticide use. The main apple varieties produced in Poland are Idared, Cortland, McIntosh, Jonathan, and Lobo. In 1996/97, an estimated 970,000 tons (65 percent) of Poland's apples will be processed into concentrated apple juice and other products.

Russia: Apple production for 1996/97 is forecast up 100,000 tons from 1995/96, to 1.15 million, because of improved weather and a slight increase in harvested area. While planted area in big collective orchards has been decreasing steadily, planted area in small private orchards has increased and now totals more than 50 percent of all apple orchard area.

Asia: Apple production for 1996/97 in China--the world's largest producer--is forecast at 16.0 million tons due to a significant increase in bearing tree numbers and favorable weather. If realized, this would constitute a 14-percent increase from the revised 1995/96 estimate of 14.01 million tons. In 1994/95--the last year of available tree estimates--the number of non-bearing trees was estimated at over 50 percent of the total number of trees, the result of intensive plantings since the 1988/89 season. Most of the new plantings are on land not previously used for agriculture and consist mainly of much sought after apple varieties, such as Fuji.

Japan's 1996/97 apple crop is forecast at 936,200 tons, a 3-percent decrease from last season. The area harvested declined 1 percent, to 47,300 hectares, because of the ongoing transition to new varieties and the uprooting of old trees. Fuji and Tsugaru continue to be the main varieties planted in Japan. The area devoted to the relatively new varieties--Jonagold and Ohri--expanded in 1996/97 at the expense of old varieties such as Red Delicious.

## PEARS

Pear production for 1996/97 in the Northern Hemisphere countries surveyed is forecast at 4.73 million tons, 2 percent above 1995/96. The larger crops forecast for the major-producing countries--France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, and Spain--are expected to more than offset smaller harvests in Belgium/Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United States.

North America: The U.S. pear crop for 1996/97 is forecast at 710,700 tons, down 17 percent from 1995/96. The downturn in production is the result of unusually cold weather in February in Washington and Oregon, and cool spring weather elsewhere, which adversely affected fruit sizes. Bartlett pear production in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 371,950 tons, off 18 percent from a year ago. Substantial declines in Oregon and Washington of 36 and 47 percent, respectively, were partially offset by a 9-percent increase in California whose 1996/97 crop is pegged at 244,940 tons. Production of pears other than Bartlett in these three main-producing states is forecast down 18 percent overall, with the crop in Washington State pegged at 158,760 tons, a 27-percent reduction from last season.

Mexico's 1996/97 pear crop is forecast down 2 percent, to 28,400 tons, because of scarce water supplies and hail damage in several growing areas. Canadian pear output in 1996/97 is forecast to return to the more normal volume of 16,000 tons, following a poor crop last season.

European Union: Pear production in 1996/97 is forecast to increase 8 percent, to 2.83 million tons. Output of Italian pears is forecast to increase 8 percent in 1996/97, to 1.04 million tons, because of favorable weather. The three main pear varieties grown in Italy--Williams, Abate Fetel, and Conference--are expected to register increases this season. Similarly, Spain's pear crop benefited from favorable weather and ample irrigation water this season, which are forecast to boost production 25 percent, to 584,300 tons.

Other Europe: Pear production in European countries outside the EU is forecast at 505,400 tons, up slightly from 1996/97. Turkey's



production of pears has remained stable for the past few years at 410,000 tons. There is the potential for moderate expansion in Turkey because, out of 14.3 million trees, 2.5 million trees have not reached the bearing stage.

Russia: Pear output in Russia--included in this report for the first time--is forecast at 215,000 tons in 1996/97, up 14 percent from last season as favorable weather compensated for a slight decline in bearing tree numbers, to 17.5 million. The entire pear crop in Russia is consumed domestically.

Asia: Japan's 1996/97 pear crop is forecast at 429,400 tons, up 7 percent from last season, because of favorable weather. Japan's production of Nashi pears (Japanese sand pears) comprises over 95 percent of the annual crop. The volume of Western-style pears produced in Japan is small, approximately 21,000 tons, but output is expanding gradually.

## TABLE GRAPES

The 1996 estimate for table grape production in selected countries is 8.28 million tons, up 3 percent from the 1995 harvest of 8.06 million because of larger crops in Greece, Italy, Spain, and the United States. Table grape output in the United States has been derived from a preliminary forecast of total grape production. The 1996 survey-based estimate for U.S. table grape production will be available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service in January 1997.

Northern Hemisphere: Table grape production in the Northern Hemisphere is estimated at 7.21 million tons in 1996, up 3 percent from 1995. A 138,000 ton increase in Italy, in addition to moderate increases in the United States, Spain, and Greece led to the production upturn. The 10-percent increase in Italy's table grape output is a return to a more normal volume following the hail and rain-reduced crop in 1995. Italia and Regina varieties account for about 70 percent of total table grape production in Italy. "Regular Seedless" is a new variety obtained from the United States and its share of total output is projected to increase rapidly, partly because it is an early-season variety.

Table grape production in Greece is estimated up 12 percent in 1996/97, to 350,000 tons, because of improved growing conditions. Rozaki, Sultanina, and Victoria varieties continue to dominate the table grape industry.

Spain's 1996 table grape crop is pegged at 431,600 tons, 10 percent above last year. Ample irrigation water and favorable weather boosted output. Spain has a long table grape harvest period, with the weather in the Canary Islands permitting harvesting as early as May; in southeastern Spain, the onset of the harvest season can be as late as December.

Turkey's production of table grapes is forecast to remain unchanged from last season, at 3.55 million tons, a total that probably includes some grapes used for processing. The area planted to grapes has remained fairly stable over the past several years, at approximately 567,000 hectares. Approximately 20 percent of the crop is a seedless sultana-type grape used by the processing industry.

The FAS estimate for U.S. table grape production in 1996 is 800,000 tons. This estimate is based on a National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) forecast of total grape production in the United States, of 5.41 million tons. Production during 1996 was up in California, New York, and Pennsylvania, but lower than last year in Michigan and Washington State. In California, the number of bunches is higher this year and of better quality. However, compared to last year, the bunches are smaller in width, thickness, and length. The official estimate of U.S. table grape production for 1996 will be available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service in January 1997.

Southern Hemisphere: Table grape production in the Southern Hemisphere, harvested during the first half of the calendar year, is estimated at 1.08 million tons, up 2 percent from 1995. Argentina's table grape crop is estimated down 9 percent, to 58,000 tons, because of frosts in Mendoza.

South Africa's 1996 table grape output is estimated up 9 percent, to 152,000 tons, following unseasonably--but beneficial--dry weather in 1995 and an increase in harvested area. South Africa is continuing to increase

planted area in response to growing domestic and foreign demand.

Chile's production of table grapes is estimated up marginally in 1996, to 865,000 tons. Despite unusually cold weather at the beginning of the growing season and below-normal temperatures last December, table grape output exceeded the

preliminary forecast of 845,000 tons (WAP 2-96). Total planted area seems to have stabilized at 47,000 hectares with area harvested estimated at 44,200. New plantings are now replacing only aging vineyards, mainly with varieties that reflect export market demand, such as Red Globe.

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TABLE 21

## APPLE PRODUCTION – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 1/
<b>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>			
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>			
Canada	553.5	590.8	560.0
Mexico	488.0	427.0	465.0
United States	5,216.6	4,869.8	4,811.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,258.1</b>	<b>5,887.6</b>	<b>5,836.9</b>
<b>EUROPEAN UNION: 2/ 3/</b>			
Austria 4/	286.7	324.2	308.6
Belgium/Luxembourg	527.7	513.9	277.4
Denmark	77.5	65.0	65.0
France	2,166.3	2,088.5	2,055.0
Germany	2,079.5	1,373.0	1,717.0
Greece	322.0	300.6	290.0
Italy	2,153.0	1,889.0	1,964.0
Netherlands	590.0	595.0	490.0
Spain	739.4	842.4	810.8
Sweden	70.0	66.7	66.7
United Kingdom	275.9	198.7	183.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,288.0</b>	<b>8,257.0</b>	<b>8,228.3</b>
<b>OTHER EUROPE: 3/</b>			
Bulgaria	76.5	80.0	90.0
Hungary	610.0	353.0	475.0
Norway	45.3	52.6	49.0
Poland	1,441.0	1,288.0	1,500.0
Romania	525.0	500.0	470.0
Serbia/Montenegro	148.0	141.0	152.0
Slovakia	57.0	38.1	54.0
Turkey	2,095.0	2,100.0	2,100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,997.8</b>	<b>4,552.7</b>	<b>4,890.0</b>
Russia	1,154.0	1,050.0	1,150.0
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b>	<b>15,439.8</b>	<b>13,859.7</b>	<b>14,268.3</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>			
China	11,125.0	14,010.0	16,000.0
Japan	989.3	963.3	936.2
Taiwan	8.5	9.5	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,122.8</b>	<b>14,982.8</b>	<b>16,944.2</b>
<b>Total Northern Hemisphere</b>	<b>33,820.7</b>	<b>34,730.1</b>	<b>37,049.4</b>
<b>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 5/</b>			
Argentina	1,146.0	986.0	NA 6/
Australia	345.0	279.0	NA
Brazil	483.2	515.6	NA
Chile	860.0	910.0	NA
New Zealand	480.7	505.8	NA
South Africa	576.7	645.2	NA
<b>Total Southern Hemisphere</b>	<b>3,891.6</b>	<b>3,841.6</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>37,712.3</b>	<b>38,571.7</b>	<b>NA</b>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The EU now includes Austria, and Sweden which became members January 1, 1995. 3/ Includes commercial and non-commercial production. 4/ Does not include apples produced exclusively for processing. 5/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year. 6/ NA = not available until January 1997.

TABLE 22

## PEAR PRODUCTION – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 1/
<b>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>			
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>			
Canada	15.8	11.3	16.0
Mexico	30.0	29.0	28.4
United States	949.1	860.2	710.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>994.9</b>	<b>900.5</b>	<b>755.1</b>
<b>EUROPEAN UNION: 2/ 3/</b>			
Austria	37.6	46.5	36.5
Belgium/Luxembourg	155.1	157.3	135.6
Denmark	7.8	7.4	7.5
France	343.6	308.6	350.0
Germany	418.7	419.5	436.0
Greece	73.0	55.5	65.0
Italy	1,022.0	958.0	1,039.0
Netherlands	140.0	165.0	130.0
Spain	543.0	469.0	584.3
Sweden	5.8	6.3	6.3
United Kingdom	25.8	34.8	38.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,772.4</b>	<b>2,627.9</b>	<b>2,829.0</b>
<b>OTHER EUROPE: 3/</b>			
Bulgaria	33.0	21.5	21.0
Norway	3.2	3.3	2.4
Turkey	410.0	410.0	410.0
Serbia/Montenegro	73.0	67.0	72.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>519.2</b>	<b>501.8</b>	<b>505.4</b>
Russia	36.0	189.0	215.0
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b>	<b>3,327.6</b>	<b>3,318.7</b>	<b>3,549.4</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>			
Japan	431.1	400.3	429.4
<b>Total Northern Hemisphere</b>	<b>4,753.6</b>	<b>4,619.5</b>	<b>4,733.9</b>
<b>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 4/</b>			
Argentina	491.0	447.0	NA 5/
Australia	142.0	145.0	NA
Chile	236.0	252.0	NA
New Zealand	19.4	19.5	NA
South Africa	246.5	256.0	NA
<b>Total Southern Hemisphere</b>	<b>1,134.9</b>	<b>1,119.5</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>5,888.5</b>	<b>5,739.0</b>	<b>NA</b>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The EU now includes Austria, and Sweden which became members January 1, 1995. 3/ Includes commercial and non-commercial production. 4/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year. 5/ NA = not available until January 1997.



TABLE 23

# TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1993	1994	1995	1996 1/
<b>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>				
France	104.5	79.1	136.8	126.0
Greece	353.3	363.8	312.5	350.0
Italy	1,573.0	1,524.0	1,412.0	1,550.0
Japan	259.9	245.7	250.0	250.6
Mexico	140.0	155.0	160.0	150.0
Spain	396.4	300.8	391.7	431.6
Turkey	3,700.0	3,450.0	3,550.0	3,550.0
United States	726.3	733.6	788.3	800.0 2/
<b>Total No. Hemisphere</b>	<b>7,253.4</b>	<b>6,852.0</b>	<b>7,001.3</b>	<b>7,208.2</b>
<b>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>				
Argentina	60.0	58.1	64.0	58.0
Chile	855.0	855.0	855.0	865.0
South Africa	113.1	143.5	139.0	152.0
<b>Total So. Hemisphere</b>	<b>1,028.1</b>	<b>1,056.6</b>	<b>1,058.0</b>	<b>1,075.0</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>8,281.5</b>	<b>7,908.6</b>	<b>8,059.3</b>	<b>8,283.2</b>

1/ Preliminary.

2/ FAS office estimate based on NASS forecast of total U.S. grape production. Official NASS estimate will be available in January 1997.

## RED MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Red meat production in selected countries for 1997 is forecast at 128.53 million tons, slightly above the revised 1996 estimate of 127.80 million due to increased output in China and Brazil. Production of beef and sheep meat is forecast up in 1997, to 47.69 million and 6.75 million tons, respectively. However, a slight reduction in 1997 pork output, to 74.09 million tons, is expected.

### **BEEF**

Cattle numbers at the start of 1997 in the countries surveyed are forecast at 1.04 billion head, down marginally from the revised 1996 inventory. Most of the reduction is due to the downward trend in cattle numbers in Argentina, Bulgaria, Italy, and the Former Soviet Union that more than offset continued herd growth in Brazil, China, India, Korea, South Africa, and Spain. Additionally, the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) problem has reeked havoc on the livestock industries in the United Kingdom and throughout the European Union, sharply boosting intervention stocks due to falling prices and forcing reductions in herd numbers and beef production. With the drawdown in cattle inventories in the selected countries, global beef production in 1997 is forecast to only marginally surpass the 1996 level.

North America: Cattle numbers in the United States are estimated up marginally in 1996, to 103.82 million head. The beginning 1997 inventory is forecast down due to herd culling which increased feeder cattle prices, tight forage supplies, and high feed costs. Beef production in 1996 is pegged at 11.81 million tons with a further increase, to 12.03 million, forecast in 1997.

Mexico's cattle industry is in decline due to rising feed costs, poor pasture conditions in the drought-affected northern states, and high interest rates. Cattle numbers are estimated down 7 percent for 1996, to 28.14 million head, and off an additional 3-percent for 1997, to 27.29 million. Mexico's beef production in 1997 is forecast at 1.80 million tons, unchanged from 1996.

South America: Brazil's cattle inventory continues to expand. Cattle numbers at the start of 1996 totaled a record 151.54 million head; the beginning 1997 inventory is forecast at an all-time high of 153.20 million. Stabilization of the domestic economy has fueled consumer demand for beef, supporting a boost in output in 1996 to an estimated 4.96 million tons. A further increase, to 5.15 million tons, is forecast for 1997.

Argentina's cattle numbers are expected to continue trending downward. The starting 1997 inventory is forecast at 51.69 million head--the lowest level in the past 25 years--due to drought, low prices, and growing competition from more profitable alternatives, such as dairy and crop cultivation. Beef production for 1997 is forecast at 2.50 million tons, down slightly from the revised 1996 estimate of 2.55 million due to continued herd culling. The three-to-five year outlook is for beef production to recover and some moderate herd-rebuilding to occur due to favorable export prospects, increased efficiency within the industry, and higher slaughter weights.

European Union (EU): Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), or Mad Cow Disease, has been the most damaging crisis to hit British agriculture since the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak of 1967 and is the major factor impacting European cattle and beef markets in 1996. Given the serious nature of BSE, many EU countries are not satisfied with the U.K.'s cattle removal proposals and continue to ban the import of U.K. cattle and beef.

Starting 1996 cattle numbers in the U.K. totaled 11.62 million head, down 2 percent from the 1995 inventory due to the rise in death losses. An additional 2-percent reduction, to 11.35 million head, is forecast for the starting 1997 inventory. The increase in death losses, and the volume of suspect cattle held back from slaughter, cut 1996 beef production to an estimated 740,000 tons, down 24 percent from the 976,000 tons produced in 1995. For 1997, beef production is forecast up slightly, to 750,000 tons.

Eastern Europe: The 1996 starting cattle inventory in Eastern Europe was 13.47 million



head, slightly above 1995 as larger herds in Poland and Romania offset the continuing decline in cattle numbers in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic. In Poland, where most of the 1996 herd consists of dairy cows, high milk prices proved beneficial to the beef sector, boosting 1996 beef production 2 percent, to 408,000 tons. A continuation of this trend is forecast for 1997.

After several years of inventory reductions, Romania's 1996 starting cattle numbers rebounded to 3.66 million head mainly because of the Government's assistance program for livestock producers that provides subsidized credit for the acquisition of breeding stock, construction or expansion of livestock facilities, and equipment purchases. Beef production in 1996 is estimated up 17 percent, to 175,000 tons. Further growth in herd size and beef production is forecast in 1997.

In Bulgaria and the Czech Republic, recent feed shortages and high input costs have sent the livestock sector into a downward spiral. Beef production in Bulgaria is forecast to plummet from 94,000 tons in 1996 to 69,000 in 1997; in the Czech Republic, the reduction is smaller--from 318,000 tons in 1996 to 315,000 in 1997.

Former Soviet Union: The cattle and beef industries in the leading livestock-producing countries of the Former Soviet Union have been in decline since the onset of market reforms in 1991. Cattle numbers have trended downward steadily in Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine as has the volume of beef produced in each successive year. The short-term outlook for these countries is for continued reductions in herd size and beef production due to systemic sector inefficiencies, weak producer prices, input shortages, and high grain prices.

Asia: China's cattle herd and beef production continue to expand, although at a slower rate of growth than in previous years. The beginning 1996 inventory totaled 124.28 million head, up from 123.32 million in 1995. A 3-percent increase, to 128.16 million head, is forecast for 1997. Beef production will exhibit the same upward trend due to increasing slaughter rates. Beef output in 1997 is forecast at 4.70 million tons, 7 percent above the 1996 volume of 4.40 million and up 13 percent from 1995.

Oceania: The Australian cattle inventory appears to be rebounding gradually, following the 1994 drought that slightly reduced herd size and beef production in 1995. The starting 1997 inventory is forecast at 26.60 million head, up from 26.50 million in 1996 mainly due to better pasture conditions. However, producers have reduced the number of cattle in feedlots because of the increased availability of pasture land, high grain prices, and weak returns for fed beef in the Japanese market. Beef production for 1997 is forecast at 1.86 million tons, up 5 percent from 1996 as slaughter and average weights increase.

## PORK

Hog numbers in the countries listed are forecast down 5 percent at the start of 1997, to 745.59 million head, largely due to reductions in China, Germany, Mexico, Poland, and Russia. Pork production for 1997 is forecast at 74.09 million tons, off marginally from the revised 1996 estimate of 74.21 million.

North America: Swine numbers for the beginning of 1997 in the United States are forecast down marginally from 1996, to 57.35 million head. Pork production is forecast to increase 2 percent in 1997, to 7.96 million tons, as producers respond to favorable returns resulting from lower feed prices and relatively strong hog prices.

In Mexico, poor productivity from backyard operations, high feeding costs, and competition from imports brought swine numbers down during 1995, resulting in a 1996 starting inventory of 11.12 million head. This situation is expected to continue for the remainder of 1996 when a further reduction in the pig crop will likely drop the 1997 starting inventory to 10.22 million head. The 1997 pig crop is forecast to remain relatively unchanged from 1996. Similarly, pork production for 1997 is forecast at 890,000 tons, unchanged from 1996.

South America: Brazil's hog numbers continue to trend upward--rising from 31.34 million head at the start of 1995, to 32.50 million at the beginning of 1996, to a projected 32.74 million by the start of 1997. Similarly, pork production is forecast to increase from 1.45 million tons in 1995, to 1.52 million in 1996, to potentially 1.58 million in 1997. One key factor to note is the

slowdown in the rate of growth precipitated by the sharp rise in feed prices beginning in late-1995. As producer margins began to decline, many producers slaughtered their pigs at less than the normal weight in order to avoid losses due to the increase in production costs.

European Union (EU): Although a major crisis like the BSE outbreak would normally prove highly beneficial for competing sectors, the EU pork industry is not in a position to take full advantage of the current opportunity. The 1996 starting inventory of 114.17 million head was down 2.20 million head from the beginning 1995 swine herd of 116.37 million, and pork production in 1996 is pegged at only 15.24 million tons, down from 15.36 million in 1995. Although the demand for pork, and consequently pork prices, has risen sharply, the 1997 forecast for pork production in the EU is up only 1 percent, to 15.42 million tons. The two most efficient producers in the EU, Denmark and the Netherlands, will not be able to benefit because of domestic environmental controls that limit production expansion. Both countries already are at the permitted limit on manure production. Although Belgium is currently consolidating its swine industry into larger, vertically-integrated units, it also is faced with production limits.

German hog numbers were down 4 percent at the beginning of 1996, to 23.74 million head and are forecast to decline an additional 4-percent, to 22.80 million, by the start of 1997. Similarly, pork production, estimated at 3.02 million tons in 1996, is projected down slightly in 1997, to 3.00 million. Germany's hog industry is inefficient and structurally obsolete. Excess capacity at slaughter and processing facilities forces producers to compete for slaughter pigs, driving up prices and reducing the competitiveness of the domestic industry vis-a-vis foreign pork suppliers. Factor in high costs for grading, quality control, transport, and adherence to environmental requirements and the industry loses any domestic competitive advantage it once had.

Eastern Europe: Poland's hog inventories and pork production are forecast to decline in 1997 due to reduced hog prices, high grain prices, and a shortage of feed potatoes. Hog numbers, estimated at 20.34 million head at the beginning of 1996, are expected to drop 12 percent during

the course of the year resulting in a 1997 starting inventory of 18.00 million. Pork production is estimated to decline 4 percent in 1996, to 1.52 million tons, and drop an additional 8-percent in 1997, to 1.40 million.

Former Soviet Union: Russia's swine industry continued to deteriorate in 1995. The swine inventory declined 9 percent by the start of 1996, to 22.73 million head, and 1996 pork production is estimated down 8 percent, to 1.74 million tons.

Further contraction of the industry is anticipated during 1996, ultimately reducing the swine inventory an additional 10-percent, to 20.50 million head by the start of 1997, and pork production 6 percent, to 1.64 million tons. The difficulties facing the industry remain unchanged-inefficient operations, high production and input costs, high pork prices, low consumer purchasing power, and insufficient government assistance.

Asia: Following several years of uninterrupted expansion, it appears that China's swine industry is experiencing problems. High pig prices in 1994 precipitated a sharp increase in pig production in 1995, resulting in record 1996 beginning stocks of 441.21 million head, but depressed swine prices. As feed grain prices soared in late-1995, farmers began to defer breeding and slaughtered a large number of pigs during 1996, which is forecast to reduce the 1997 beginning inventory 7 percent, to 408.52 million head. Pork production in 1996 is estimated down slightly from 1995, to 36.40 million tons. Output in 1997 is forecast to decline to 36.00 million tons.

In Taiwan, swine inventory numbers and pork production are estimated at record levels in 1996 mainly due to high producer prices. The 1996 beginning inventory was up 4 percent, to 10.51 million head; an additional 2-percent increase, to 10.70 million is forecast for the starting 1997 inventory. Pork production in 1996 is estimated up 3 percent, to an all-time high of 1.27 million tons. Pork output in 1997 is forecast at a record 1.28 million tons despite warnings from Taiwanese officials of a potential over-supply situation and increasing competition from the United States and Canada in the Japanese market.



## SHEEP AND GOATS

The beginning 1997 sheep inventory for the countries surveyed is forecast up marginally, to 873.80 million head, primarily because increases in China, India, and Australia are expected to more than offset a substantial reduction in Russia. Production of sheep and goat meat in 1997 is forecast at 6.75 million tons, up 2 percent from 1996 mainly due to potentially higher output in China and Australia.

Asia: Strong domestic demand is fueling the continued expansion in China's sheep and goat industry. Sheep and goat numbers at the beginning of 1997 are forecast at a record 264.33 million head, up 4 percent from 1996. Sheepmeat production is projected to reach a record 2.40 million tons during 1997, 9 percent above 1996. Because China's industry is geared toward the production of meat rather than wool, the ongoing problem of depressed world prices for wool is of little concern and herd growth continues. The demand for sheepmeat in China has been so strong that exports of both animals and meat have declined rapidly despite the growth in production.

Former Soviet Union: Russia's sheep industry has been in decline since 1990. Sheep in Russia are raised primarily for wool production, not meat, and since 1991, domestic demand and government purchases of wool have declined sharply. As a result, sheep inventories have

plummeted from 61.30 million head in 1990 to a projected 23.80 million at the start of 1997. Similarly, sheepmeat production is forecast to decline to 220,000 tons in 1997 from an all-time high of 395,000 in 1990.

Oceania: Australia's sheep herd declined from 177.84 million head in 1990 to 123.21 million in 1995 due to drought and low wool prices. Many of the 55.00 million head culled from the flock during this time span were wethers and non-breeding ewes saved only because of their value as wool producers. Sheep numbers are expected to expand slightly in 1996 and 1997 in response to improved weather and favorable returns on meat production. Tight supply conditions are likely to keep lamb and sheepmeat prices at high levels through the 1997 marketing season, prompting a slight increase in 1996 meat production, to 580,000 tons, and potentially a 4-percent increase during 1997, to 603,000.

Like Australia, New Zealand's sheep numbers have been trending downward steadily since 1990 due to declining sheepmeat prices and changes in land use that favor more profitable operations such as dairying, forestry, and deer production. The starting 1997 sheep inventory is forecast at 47.05 million head, potentially the smallest flock since 1960. Sheepmeat production during 1997 is projected at 463,000 tons, down 8 percent from 1996 as farmers slowly begin to rebuild flocks to take advantage of higher export prices for live lambs.

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TABLE 24  
RED MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/  
(1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1993	1994	1995 2/	1996 3/	1997 4/
Canada	2,052	2,137	2,209	2,270	2,395
Mexico	2,718	2,850	2,934	2,811	2,807
United States	18,488	19,363	19,820	19,755	20,126
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>23,258</b>	<b>24,350</b>	<b>24,963</b>	<b>24,836</b>	<b>25,328</b>
Costa Rica	93	94	93	93	92
Dominican Republic	45	46	48	49	50
El Salvador	25	27	27	26	26
Guatemala	53	48	50	53	54
Honduras	44	45	29	28	29
Nicaragua	52	54	50	49	49
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA &amp; CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>300</b>
Argentina	2,630	2,682	2,668	2,606	2,555
Brazil	5,795	5,850	6,200	6,480	6,730
Colombia	563	566	604	617	637
Uruguay	309	368	344	370	390
Venezuela	377	370	347	354	354
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>9,836</b>	<b>10,163</b>	<b>10,427</b>	<b>10,666</b>
Austria	629	683	653	654	660
Belgium—Luxembourg	1,363	1,367	1,400	1,406	1,403
Denmark	1,727	1,755	1,705	1,716	1,744
France	3,901	3,868	3,936	3,950	4,002
Germany	4,796	4,518	4,511	4,501	4,423
Greece	359	357	362	366	369
Ireland	795	753	775	796	812
Italy	2,642	2,618	2,602	2,433	2,540
Netherlands	2,361	2,276	2,203	2,050	2,050
Portugal	432	498	437	429	429
Spain	2,817	2,825	2,925	2,815	2,932
Sweden	431	448	454	457	443
United Kingdom	2,236	2,323	2,359	2,084	2,131
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>24,489</b>	<b>24,289</b>	<b>24,322</b>	<b>23,657</b>	<b>23,938</b>
Switzerland	415	388	398	363	353
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>353</b>
Bulgaria	452	423	411	402	356
Czech Republic	1,059	1,000	973	978	1,025
Hungary	500	494	400	690	725
Poland	2,022	1,771	1,988	1,931	1,819
Romania	602	804	642	667	682
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>4,635</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>4,607</b>
Kazakhstan	937	894	666	540	460
Russia	6,171	5,641	4,966	4,600	4,260
Ukraine	2,423	2,387	2,007	1,812	1,745
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>9,531</b>	<b>8,922</b>	<b>7,639</b>	<b>6,952</b>	<b>6,465</b>
Saudi Arabia	223	227	215	212	213
Turkey	944	946	995	975	972
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>1,185</b>
Egypt	449	475	483	513	534
South Africa	868	715	688	704	733
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,267</b>
China	32,254	36,968	42,653	43,000	43,100
Hong Kong	199	198	187	198	208
India	1,555	1,665	1,852	1,920	1,982
Japan	2,026	1,992	1,923	1,845	1,800
Korea, Republic of	949	986	1,013	1,110	1,126
Philippines	823	850	893	946	982
Singapore	85	87	85	83	80
Taiwan	1,140	1,209	1,239	1,276	1,281
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>39,031</b>	<b>43,955</b>	<b>49,845</b>	<b>50,378</b>	<b>50,559</b>
Australia	2,780	2,807	2,644	2,692	2,813
New Zealand	1,095	1,079	1,152	1,120	1,050
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>3,886</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>3,863</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117,704</b>	<b>122,795</b>	<b>128,218</b>	<b>127,795</b>	<b>128,531</b>

1/ Includes beef, veal, pork, sheep, and goat meat. 2/ Revised. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Forecast.



TABLE 25  
CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Head—January 1)

	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/	1997 3/
Canada	11,786	12,254	12,849	13,374	13,144
Mexico	30,649	30,702	30,191	28,141	27,286
United States	99,176	100,988	102,755	103,819	102,083
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>141,611</b>	<b>143,944</b>	<b>145,795</b>	<b>145,334</b>	<b>142,513</b>
Costa Rica	1,699	1,693	1,645	1,585	1,525
Dominican Republic	1,982	1,983	1,984	1,985	1,986
El Salvador	1,290	1,312	1,319	1,299	1,287
Guatemala	1,780	1,762	1,717	1,697	1,667
Honduras	2,315	2,286	2,205	2,182	2,152
Nicaragua	1,655	1,630	1,600	1,650	1,665
<b>CENTRAL AMER &amp; CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>10,721</b>	<b>10,666</b>	<b>10,470</b>	<b>10,398</b>	<b>10,282</b>
Argentina	55,577	54,875	54,207	53,569	51,691
Brazil	143,700	144,900	148,278	151,544	153,200
Colombia	16,391	16,614	16,725	16,768	16,852
Uruguay	10,093	10,477	10,512	10,436	10,600
Venezuela	14,660	14,000	14,000	14,216	14,402
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>240,421</b>	<b>240,866</b>	<b>243,722</b>	<b>246,533</b>	<b>246,745</b>
Austria	2,401	2,334	2,328	2,325	2,327
Belgium—Luxembourg	3,301	3,289	3,365	3,386	3,445
Denmark	2,180	2,115	2,082	2,094	2,075
France	20,383	20,112	20,524	20,662	20,800
Germany	16,207	15,897	15,962	15,890	15,700
Greece	601	619	624	640	655
Ireland	6,265	6,308	6,410	6,532	6,663
Italy	7,700	7,560	7,300	7,100	7,000
Netherlands	4,794	4,629	4,588	4,557	4,500
Portugal	1,345	1,322	1,329	1,316	1,290
Spain	4,975	5,017	5,252	5,430	5,660
Sweden	1,807	1,826	1,777	1,781	1,770
United Kingdom	11,620	11,709	11,868	11,619	11,350
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>83,579</b>	<b>82,737</b>	<b>83,409</b>	<b>83,332</b>	<b>83,235</b>
Switzerland	1,783	1,745	1,762	1,770	1,780
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,780</b>
Bulgaria	974	750	638	632	550
Czech Republic	2,499	2,167	2,031	1,989	1,970
Poland	7,596	7,270	7,120	7,193	7,250
Romania	3,683	3,597	3,565	3,660	3,700
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>14,752</b>	<b>13,784</b>	<b>13,354</b>	<b>13,474</b>	<b>13,470</b>
Kazakhstan	9,576	9,347	8,073	6,868	5,015
Russia	52,226	48,914	43,296	39,694	36,500
Ukraine	22,457	21,607	19,624	17,557	15,800
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>84,259</b>	<b>79,868</b>	<b>70,993</b>	<b>64,119</b>	<b>57,315</b>
Turkey	11,900	11,800	11,700	11,700	11,700
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,700</b>
Egypt	5,575	5,700	5,873	6,101	6,300
South Africa	13,239	12,506	12,632	13,334	13,850
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>18,814</b>	<b>18,206</b>	<b>18,505</b>	<b>19,435</b>	<b>20,150</b>
China	107,840	113,157	123,317	124,281	128,161
India	271,255	272,655	274,155	276,105	277,045
Japan	5,024	4,990	4,916	4,828	4,800
Korea, Republic of	2,527	2,814	2,945	3,147	3,463
Philippines	4,475	4,495	4,570	4,650	4,736
Taiwan	158	166	164	165	165
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>391,279</b>	<b>398,277</b>	<b>410,067</b>	<b>413,176</b>	<b>418,370</b>
Australia	25,182	25,758	25,736	26,500	26,600
New Zealand	8,144	8,308	8,712	8,811	9,022
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>33,326</b>	<b>34,066</b>	<b>34,448</b>	<b>35,311</b>	<b>35,622</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,032,445</b>	<b>1,035,959</b>	<b>1,044,225</b>	<b>1,044,582</b>	<b>1,041,182</b>

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.



TABLE 26

# **BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES** (1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/	1997 3/
Canada	860	903	928	1,025	1,120
Mexico	1,710	1,810	1,850	1,800	1,800
United States	10,584	11,194	11,585	11,814	12,032
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>13,154</b>	<b>13,907</b>	<b>14,363</b>	<b>14,639</b>	<b>14,952</b>
Costa Rica	93	94	93	93	92
Dominican Republic	45	46	48	49	50
El Salvador	25	27	27	26	26
Guatemala	53	48	50	53	54
Honduras	44	45	29	28	29
Nicaragua	52	54	50	49	49
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA &amp; CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>300</b>
Argentina	2,550	2,600	2,600	2,550	2,500
Brazil	4,545	4,550	4,750	4,960	5,150
Colombia	563	566	604	617	637
Uruguay	309	368	344	370	390
Venezuela	377	370	347	354	354
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>8,344</b>	<b>8,454</b>	<b>8,645</b>	<b>8,851</b>	<b>9,031</b>
Austria	216	212	196	190	192
Belgium—Luxembourg	375	356	356	325	335
Denmark	200	190	188	186	184
France	1,704	1,588	1,640	1,640	1,650
Germany	1,575	1,447	1,407	1,438	1,380
Greece	80	83	85	86	88
Ireland	484	445	480	500	512
Italy	1,190	1,170	1,181	1,000	1,100
Netherlands	611	603	580	490	490
Portugal	116	122	105	94	101
Spain	488	478	508	485	500
Sweden	140	141	144	142	139
United Kingdom	863	918	976	740	750
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>8,042</b>	<b>7,753</b>	<b>7,846</b>	<b>7,316</b>	<b>7,421</b>
Switzerland	155	142	147	139	138
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>138</b>
Bulgaria	123	95	87	94	69
Czech Republic	374	345	323	318	315
Poland	462	405	400	408	415
Romania	172	170	150	175	180
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>979</b>
Kazakhstan	662	642	546	450	385
Russia	3,380	3,071	2,801	2,633	2,400
Ukraine	1,379	1,427	1,158	1,007	940
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>5,421</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>4,505</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>3,725</b>
Saudi Arabia	29	30	26	20	20
Turkey	566	574	623	609	609
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>629</b>
Egypt	364	392	402	430	450
South Africa	691	581	542	548	580
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,030</b>
China	2,337	3,270	4,154	4,400	4,700
India	945	1,050	1,230	1,290	1,345
Japan	593	602	601	585	570
Korea, Republic of	176	200	214	233	256
Philippines	133	135	139	148	157
Taiwan	5	5	6	6	6
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>5,262</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>6,662</b>	<b>7,034</b>
Australia	1,806	1,829	1,717	1,775	1,862
New Zealand	575	566	630	616	587
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>2,391</b>	<b>2,449</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,779</b>	<b>45,959</b>	<b>47,047</b>	<b>46,988</b>	<b>47,688</b>

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.



TABLE 27  
HOG INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Head—January 1)

	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/	1997 3/
Canada	10,577	10,851	11,673	12,043	11,800
Mexico	11,298	12,083	12,513	11,118	10,218
United States	58,202	57,904	59,990	58,200	57,350
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>80,077</b>	<b>80,838</b>	<b>84,176</b>	<b>81,361</b>	<b>79,368</b>
Brazil	31,050	31,200	31,338	32,497	32,739
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>31,050</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>31,338</b>	<b>32,497</b>	<b>32,739</b>
Austria	3,720	3,820	3,729	3,706	3,780
Belgium—Luxembourg	6,970	6,948	7,060	7,297	7,145
Denmark	10,345	10,870	10,864	10,709	10,923
France	13,015	14,791	14,593	14,524	14,640
Germany	26,514	26,075	24,698	23,736	22,800
Greece	1,146	1,144	1,094	1,070	1,028
Ireland	1,423	1,487	1,498	1,542	1,631
Italy	8,307	8,348	8,000	7,964	7,900
Netherlands	13,709	13,991	13,931	13,958	14,000
Portugal	2,547	2,665	2,416	2,400	2,435
Spain	18,260	18,234	18,295	17,583	18,000
Sweden	2,276	2,328	2,313	2,330	2,200
United Kingdom	7,705	7,869	7,879	7,351	7,650
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>115,937</b>	<b>118,570</b>	<b>116,370</b>	<b>114,170</b>	<b>114,132</b>
Switzerland	1,706	1,692	1,646	1,425	1,296
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,296</b>
Bulgaria	2,680	2,071	1,986	2,140	2,081
Czech Republic	4,528	4,035	3,862	3,805	4,026
Hungary	5,364	5,001	4,356	5,032	5,300
Poland	21,059	17,422	19,138	20,343	18,000
Romania	9,852	9,262	7,727	7,797	7,850
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>43,483</b>	<b>37,791</b>	<b>37,069</b>	<b>39,117</b>	<b>37,257</b>
Russia	31,520	28,557	24,859	22,725	20,500
Ukraine	16,175	15,298	13,946	13,144	12,750
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>47,695</b>	<b>43,855</b>	<b>38,805</b>	<b>35,869</b>	<b>33,250</b>
China	384,210	393,000	414,619	441,206	408,516
Japan	10,783	10,622	10,250	9,900	9,700
Korea, Republic of	5,463	5,928	5,955	6,461	6,950
Philippines	7,954	8,227	8,941	9,023	9,078
Taiwan	9,754	9,845	10,066	10,510	10,700
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>418,164</b>	<b>427,622</b>	<b>449,831</b>	<b>477,100</b>	<b>444,944</b>
Australia	2,646	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>740,758</b>	<b>744,168</b>	<b>761,835</b>	<b>784,139</b>	<b>745,586</b>

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

TABLE 28  
PORK PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/	1997 3/
Canada	1,192	1,234	1,281	1,245	1,275
Mexico	870	900	954	890	890
United States	7,751	8,027	8,097	7,804	7,955
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>9,813</b>	<b>10,161</b>	<b>10,332</b>	<b>9,939</b>	<b>10,120</b>
Brazil	1,250	1,300	1,450	1,520	1,580
<b>CENTRAL &amp; SO AMERICA</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,580</b>
Austria	413	471	457	464	468
Belgium—Luxembourg	988	1,011	1,044	1,081	1,068
Denmark	1,527	1,565	1,517	1,530	1,560
France	2,034	2,126	2,148	2,160	2,200
Germany	3,180	3,030	3,062	3,020	3,000
Greece	150	144	147	149	151
Ireland	213	215	206	205	213
Italy	1,371	1,369	1,345	1,355	1,360
Netherlands	1,750	1,673	1,623	1,560	1,560
Portugal	284	344	305	308	301
Spain	2,088	2,107	2,175	2,100	2,200
Sweden	291	307	310	315	304
United Kingdom	1,025	1,053	1,017	995	1,035
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>15,314</b>	<b>15,415</b>	<b>15,356</b>	<b>15,242</b>	<b>15,420</b>
Switzerland	260	246	251	224	215
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>215</b>
Bulgaria	265	267	265	251	238
Czech Republic	685	655	650	660	710
Hungary	500	494	400	690	725
Poland	1,537	1,358	1,580	1,520	1,400
Romania	373	565	421	432	440
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>3,553</b>	<b>3,513</b>
Russia	2,432	2,260	1,896	1,744	1,640
Ukraine	1,013	916	807	767	770
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>3,445</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>2,410</b>
China	28,544	32,048	36,484	36,400	36,000
Hong Kong	199	198	187	198	208
Japan	1,433	1,390	1,322	1,260	1,230
Korea, Republic of	773	786	799	877	870
Philippines	690	715	754	798	825
Singapore	85	87	85	83	80
Taiwan	1,135	1,204	1,233	1,270	1,275
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>32,859</b>	<b>36,428</b>	<b>40,864</b>	<b>40,886</b>	<b>40,488</b>
Australia	328	344	351	337	348
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>348</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,629</b>	<b>70,409</b>	<b>74,623</b>	<b>74,212</b>	<b>74,094</b>

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.



TABLE 29  
SHEEP INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Head—January 1)

	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/	1997 3/
United States	10,906	9,714	8,886	8,457	8,303
NORTH AMERICA	10,906	9,714	8,886	8,457	8,303
Argentina	24,500	23,500	21,626	17,956	17,306
SOUTH AMERICA	24,500	23,500	21,626	17,956	17,306
France 4/	11,451	11,505	11,385	11,390	11,390
Germany	2,386	2,369	2,340	2,437	2,440
Greece	9,659	9,604	9,559	9,386	9,201
Ireland	6,125	5,991	5,772	5,583	5,353
Italy 4/	11,724	11,835	12,070	12,000	12,000
Portugal 4/	4,196	4,141	4,235	4,239	4,230
Spain	24,615	23,872	23,058	22,064	22,100
United Kingdom	29,493	29,333	29,484	28,797	28,720
EUROPEAN UNION	99,649	98,650	97,903	95,896	95,434
Bulgaria	4,814	4,439	4,193	4,216	4,070
Poland	1,493	972	766	608	600
Romania	12,079	12,276	12,119	11,529	11,500
EASTERN EUROPE	18,386	17,687	17,078	16,353	16,170
Kazakhstan 4/	34,420	34,208	25,132	19,383	14,200
Russia 4/	51,368	43,712	34,541	28,336	23,800
Ukraine 4/	7,237	6,863	5,575	4,099	2,870
FORMER SOVIET UNION	93,025	84,783	65,248	51,818	40,870
Saudia Arabia	7,046	7,257	7,321	7,461	7,578
Turkey	44,600	44,000	43,000	42,400	41,800
MIDDLE EAST	51,646	51,257	50,321	49,861	49,378
Egypt	3,924	3,767	3,648	3,491	3,546
South Africa 4/	35,770	33,800	33,385	35,145	37,310
AFRICA	39,694	37,567	37,033	38,636	40,856
China 4/	207,329	217,310	240,528	254,626	264,326
India 4/	162,155	163,156	164,242	165,384	166,010
ASIA	369,484	380,466	404,770	420,010	430,336
Australia	140,542	132,569	123,210	126,320	128,100
New Zealand	52,568	50,298	50,135	47,270	47,050
OCEANIA	193,110	182,867	173,345	173,590	175,150
TOTAL	900,400	886,491	876,210	872,577	873,803

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Includes goats.

TABLE 30  
LAMB, MUTTON, GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/	1997 3/
Mexico	138	142	138	137	139
United States	153	140	130	121	117
NORTH AMERICA	291	282	268	258	256
Argentina	80	82	68	56	55
SOUTH AMERICA	80	82	68	56	55
France	163	154	148	150	152
Germany	41	41	42	43	43
Greece	129	130	130	131	130
Ireland	98	93	89	91	87
Italy	81	79	76	78	80
Portugal	32	32	27	27	27
Spain	241	240	242	230	232
United Kingdom	348	352	366	349	346
EUROPEAN UNION	1,133	1,121	1,120	1,099	1,097
Bulgaria	64	61	59	57	49
Poland	23	8	8	3	4
Romania	57	69	71	60	62
EASTERN EUROPE	144	138	138	120	115
Kazakhstan	275	252	120	90	75
Russia	359	310	269	223	220
Ukraine	31	44	42	38	35
FORMER SOVIET UNION	665	606	431	351	330
Saudi Arabia	194	197	189	192	193
Turkey	378	372	372	366	363
MIDDLE EAST	572	569	561	558	556
Egypt	85	83	81	83	84
South Africa	177	134	146	156	153
AFRICA	262	217	227	239	237
China	1,373	1,650	2,015	2,200	2,400
India	610	615	622	630	637
ASIA	1,983	2,265	2,637	2,830	3,037
Australia	646	634	576	580	603
New Zealand	520	513	522	504	463
OCEANIA	1,166	1,147	1,098	1,084	1,066
TOTAL	6,296	6,427	6,548	6,595	6,749

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.



## POULTRY MEAT AND EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Poultry meat production in selected countries for 1996 is estimated at 49.43 million tons, up 6 percent from the revised 1995 estimate of 46.53 million. Production in 1997 is forecast up an additional 6-percent, to 52.48 million tons, based on projections of higher output in the United States, China, Brazil, and France.

### **BROILER MEAT**

Broiler meat production for 1996 in the selected countries is estimated at 33.96 million tons, up 5 percent from 1995. For 1997, a 6-percent increase, to an all-time high of 35.98 million tons, is forecast as the United States, China, and Brazil continue to produce at record levels.

North America: Broiler production in the United States continues to trend upward due to consistently strong demand. Production in 1996 is estimated up 6 percent, to 11.91 million tons, and an additional 5-percent increase is forecast in 1997.

Mexico's broiler meat production for 1996 is estimated at 1.05 million tons, only slightly above the reduced volume produced in 1995 due to high feed grain prices and new outbreaks of avian influenza in the Gulf Coast region. Production in 1997 is forecast up 7 percent, to 1.12 million tons, as the economy recovers, feed grain prices drop, and demand strengthens in line with renewed consumer purchasing power.

South America: As Brazil's economic stabilization plan successfully lowered the rate of inflation, thereby boosting consumer purchasing power, the poultry sector benefited. Broiler production surged upward 19 percent in 1995, to 4.05 million tons. More moderate growth is expected during 1996, with broiler production estimated up only 2 percent, to 4.13 million tons, because of high feed costs. Higher producer prices, strong international demand, and increased investment are expected to boost broiler meat production to a record 4.40 million tons in 1997.

European Union (EU): Broiler meat production in the EU for 1996 is estimated at 5.46 million tons, up 3 percent from 1995 based on recent assessments that indicate output will be higher in

all EU-producing countries except Germany. A further increase in EU broiler meat production is forecast in 1997, raising combined output to 5.53 million tons due to continued strong demand for all types of poultry meats in the wake of the BSE crisis affecting the cattle industry.

Former Soviet Union: Russia's poultry industry continues to be plagued by structural inefficiencies, high production costs, poor-quality feeds, and minimal financial support. Consequently, poultry meat production has been trending downward for the past several years and is likely to drop to 822,000 tons in 1996 and 780,000 in 1997. Broiler meat production mirrors this trend, with 1996 production estimated down 3 percent, to 330,000 tons, and 1997 output projected lower at 320,000.

Middle East: Massive expansion continues in Saudi Arabia's poultry industry. Broiler production is estimated up 10 percent during 1996, to 328,000 tons, and a 29-percent increase, to 423,000, is forecast for 1997 due to expanded production capacity and strong domestic demand. The outlook is for continued growth in the poultry industry toward eventual self-sufficiency, which is sanctioned and supported via subsidies by the Saudi Ministry of Agriculture.

Asia: China's poultry industry is still exhibiting tremendous growth. Spurred by growing domestic demand due to rising consumer incomes, modernization of production techniques and breeding practices, and expanding export markets, broiler meat production is estimated up 19 percent in 1996, to 4.40 million tons, with a 16-percent increase forecast for 1997, to 5.10 million. Continuing expansion in the poultry industry is projected over the next five years as consumers increasingly favor poultry and seafood over pork. However, imports will continue to satisfy much of the internal demand for poultry meat for the foreseeable future because the current structure of China's agricultural sector--mainly small, family-sized units--is not readily adaptable to efficient, large-scale operations.

Following a slight upturn in production during 1995, Japan's poultry meat industry is showing signs of reversal--a reflection of declining

farmgate prices, increased feed costs, and the continuing exit of small-scale producers. Broiler meat production for 1996 is estimated at 1.15 million tons, off 2 percent from last year. The forecast for 1997 lowers output to 1.14 million tons.

Growth in Thailand's poultry industry slowed this year because of reduced export demand and disease problems during the first half of 1996. Broiler production is estimated up only 6 percent in 1996, to 825,000 tons, well below the 11-percent rate of growth between 1994 and 1995. Even with up-to-date production technology and a highly skilled labor force in the processing sector, higher feed costs, ongoing shortages of farm labor, and environmental and disease problems continue to constrain expansion and limit the competitiveness of Thai uncooked broiler exports. However, the Thai industry already has begun to compensate by successfully developing and shifting into exports of higher-value products made from broiler meat.

#### **TURKEY MEAT**

Turkey meat production for 1997 in the countries surveyed is forecast at 4.57 million tons, up 2 percent from the revised 1996 estimate of 4.50 million. The upturn reflects projected larger output in the United States, the European Union, and Brazil.

North America: Turkey meat production in the United States for 1996 is estimated at 2.44 million tons, up 6 percent from 1995. High feed costs and a squeeze on producer returns this year likely will result in only a marginal increase in production in 1997.

South America: Turkey meat production in Brazil has been trending upward for the past several years. Output in 1996 is estimated up 11 percent, to 100,000 tons, reflecting strong domestic demand and an increase in productive capacity. A further increase, to 110,000 tons, is forecast for 1997 based on higher consumption levels and increased exports of turkey parts to the European Union.

European Union (EU): EU turkey meat production has increased steadily since 1993. France, the largest EU producer, is expected to produce 680,000 tons of turkey meat in 1996 and over

700,000 tons in 1997 in response to rising prices, strong demand, and increased exports precipitated by the BSE crisis.

#### **EGGS**

North America: Egg production in the United States is estimated up 3 percent in 1996, to 76.56 billion eggs, with an additional 3-percent increase, to 78.60 billion forecast for 1997. The upward trend in production through 1997 reflects strong egg prices and good producer returns. Strong demand, both domestic and foreign, has helped support egg prices at relatively high levels this year.

Mexico's egg production declined in 1995, to 21.2 billion eggs, and is estimated down again in 1996, to 20.7 billion, due to high feed grain prices and interest rates. Egg production for 1997 is forecast to recover to 21.00 billion as the economy improves, feed grain prices decline, and demand strengthens.

South America: Brazil's egg production has expanded steadily since 1993. Production is estimated up 5 percent in 1996, to 16.87 billion eggs, because of strong domestic and export demand. Higher returns to producers and a larger layer flock are expected to generate an 8-percent production increase in 1997, to 18.22 billion eggs.

European Union (EU): EU egg production is estimated down slightly in 1996, to 83.25 billion, because of lower output in several major producing countries. High retail prices in 1995 dampened consumption and resulted in a cutback in 1996 production. A cyclical upturn is forecast in 1997, to 83.54 billion eggs.

Former Soviet Union: The egg industry was once a shining star of Soviet agriculture. In the mid-eighties, annual egg consumption was the highest in the world at 300 per person. After the onset of market reforms in 1991, production declined steadily and, by 1995, per capita egg consumption was down to 200 and production totaled only 33.72 billion. Nevertheless, Russia's egg industry is faring better than poultry meat producers due to high egg prices, stable demand, and the absence of foreign competition due to the recent import ban. However, problems with the price, quality, and availability of feed are



expected to cause production to still trend downward, but at a slower rate. Estimated egg output in 1996 is pegged at 32.00 billion, down 5 percent from last year; the forecast for 1997 is off only 2 percent, to 31.50 billion.

Asia: China's egg production continues to expand, reaching 335.34 billion in 1995 and an estimated 360.00 billion in 1996 due to expanded inventories and improved output per layer. A further increase, to 385.00 billion eggs, is forecast for 1997 due to expanding domestic demand.

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TABLE 31  
TOTAL POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/	1997 3/
Canada	706	741	829	836	853	862
Mexico	990	1,090	1,240	1,120	1,145	1,210
United States	11,885	12,396	13,206	13,786	14,580	15,252
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>13,581</b>	<b>14,227</b>	<b>15,275</b>	<b>15,742</b>	<b>16,578</b>	<b>17,324</b>
Guatemala	73	85	95	104	110	116
Honduras	35	39	40	41	41	41
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>157</b>
Argentina	590	630	675	700	660	680
Brazil	2,932	3,211	3,491	4,140	4,130	4,510
Colombia	353	497	514	537	591	633
Venezuela	333	350	365	410	406	402
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>4,688</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>5,787</b>	<b>5,787</b>	<b>6,225</b>
Belgium-Luxembourg	189	196	219	251	264	259
Denmark	158	162	172	168	170	175
France	1,866	1,875	1,961	2,079	2,180	2,255
Germany	604	615	641	655	657	662
Greece	175	173	175	178	179	181
Ireland	84	88	97	101	105	106
Italy	1,057	1,061	1,084	1,123	1,168	1,158
Netherlands	577	565	594	641	658	669
Portugal	237	238	248	235	247	247
Spain	867	840	880	910	920	920
United Kingdom	1,276	1,244	1,289	1,330	1,372	1,408
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>7,090</b>	<b>7,057</b>	<b>7,360</b>	<b>7,671</b>	<b>7,920</b>	<b>8,040</b>
Hungary	320	307	320	368	365	370
Poland	336	300	345	367	380	390
Romania	190	160	135	160	180	200
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>960</b>
Russia	1,428	1,277	1,142	893	822	780
Ukraine	498	362	265	235	212	212
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>992</b>
Israel	206	224	242	249	251	256
Kuwait	9	18	18	20	22	24
Saudi Arabia	275	285	286	309	340	438
Turkey	330	350	330	390	435	475
United Arab Emirates	15	16	18	20	21	22
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1,215</b>
Egypt	271	295	345	360	380	390
South Africa	673	641	667	736	789	830
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,220</b>
China	4,540	5,736	7,550	9,347	11,000	12,500
Hong Kong	21	20	16	21	20	18
Japan	1,367	1,368	1,258	1,282	1,260	1,250
Korea, Republic of	354	369	378	415	425	435
Singapore	57	62	57	60	61	62
Taiwan	531	585	604	630	655	655
Thailand	710	685	740	825	875	915
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>8,825</b>	<b>10,603</b>	<b>12,580</b>	<b>14,296</b>	<b>15,835</b>
Australia	455	467	498	500	503	510
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>510</b>
<b>TOTAL 4/</b>	<b>37,573</b>	<b>39,623</b>	<b>43,029</b>	<b>46,532</b>	<b>49,432</b>	<b>52,478</b>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 41 countries.



TABLE 32  
BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/	1997 3/
Canada	574	613	696	695	710	720
Mexico	940	1,030	1,140	1,030	1,050	1,120
United States	9,482	9,986	10,735	11,261	11,910	12,552
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>10,996</b>	<b>11,629</b>	<b>12,571</b>	<b>12,986</b>	<b>13,670</b>	<b>14,392</b>
Argentina	570	620	660	690	650	670
Brazil	2,872	3,143	3,411	4,050	4,130	4,400
Colombia	333	469	484	503	553	592
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>4,555</b>	<b>5,243</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>5,662</b>
Belgium-Luxembourg	165	175	195	242	255	250
Denmark	137	145	152	149	155	157
France	1,020	1,046	1,070	1,091	1,150	1,190
Germany	344	349	362	352	350	355
Greece	144	144	146	145	146	148
Ireland	57	60	65	67	70	70
Italy	628	635	653	666	693	683
Netherlands	478	487	521	568	585	595
Portugal	206	206	213	188	200	200
Spain	798	764	804	830	840	840
United Kingdom	941	971	970	982	1,016	1,042
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>4,918</b>	<b>4,982</b>	<b>5,151</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>5,530</b>
Hungary	200	200	208	248	218	225
Poland	168	150	175	185	190	196
Romania	175	145	117	140	160	175
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>596</b>
Russia	785	540	440	340	330	320
Ukraine	275	230	210	190	170	170
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>490</b>
Israel	138	147	156	163	172	180
Kuwait	9	18	18	20	22	24
Saudi Arabia	265	275	276	298	328	423
United Arab Emirates	15	16	18	20	21	22
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>649</b>
Egypt	218	242	292	324	340	350
South Africa	570	572	580	603	647	680
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,030</b>
China	2,310	2,800	3,300	3,700	4,400	5,100
Hong Kong	17	17	13	18	17	16
Japan	1,252	1,252	1,145	1,171	1,150	1,140
Singapore	46	51	48	50	51	52
Thailand	680	650	700	780	825	860
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>4,305</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>5,206</b>	<b>5,719</b>	<b>6,443</b>	<b>7,168</b>
Australia	410	420	448	450	453	459
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>459</b>
<b>TOTAL 4/</b>	<b>27,222</b>	<b>28,568</b>	<b>30,421</b>	<b>32,209</b>	<b>33,957</b>	<b>35,976</b>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 36 countries.

TABLE 33  
TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/	1997 3/
Canada	132	128	133	141	143	142
Mexico	13	12	9	9	9	10
United States	2,167	2,176	2,239	2,299	2,444	2,465
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>2,617</b>
Brazil	60	63	80	90	100	110
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>
Belgium-Luxembourg	4	4	4	7	7	7
Denmark	5	9	9	10	10	11
France	558	532	568	650	680	705
Germany	159	169	183	206	215	220
Greece	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ireland	25	26	30	32	33	34
Italy	269	266	269	294	310	310
Netherlands	34	30	32	28	28	28
Portugal	30	31	31	42	42	42
Spain	22	19	13	17	17	18
United Kingdom	246	252	253	272	280	290
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>1,668</b>
Hungary	30	25	24	25	27	28
Poland	30	33	34	42	49	55
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>83</b>
Russia	37	35	30	25	22	20
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
Israel	68	77	86	85	79	76
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>TOTAL 4/</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>4,574</b>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 28 countries.



TABLE 34  
EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(Million eggs)

	1992	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/	1997 3/
Canada	5,670	5,689	5,736	5,792	5,800	5,815
Mexico	19,650	20,140	22,150	21,200	20,700	21,000
United States	70,860	72,072	74,136	74,280	76,560	78,600
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>96,180</b>	<b>97,901</b>	<b>102,022</b>	<b>101,272</b>	<b>103,060</b>	<b>105,415</b>
Brazil	14,190	12,700	13,460	16,065	16,870	18,220
Colombia	5,402	6,433	6,357	6,912	7,365	7,760
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>19,592</b>	<b>19,133</b>	<b>19,817</b>	<b>22,977</b>	<b>24,235</b>	<b>25,980</b>
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,196	3,324	3,600	3,858	3,700	3,600
Denmark	1,440	1,405	1,382	1,474	1,500	1,600
France	15,375	15,355	16,370	16,911	16,650	16,960
Germany	15,165	13,678	13,960	13,847	13,700	13,700
Greece	2,495	2,540	2,500	2,600	2,650	2,640
Ireland	653	655	605	610	612	614
Italy	11,454	11,502	11,599	12,017	11,800	11,900
Netherlands	10,458	10,019	10,306	9,970	10,200	10,100
Portugal	1,814	1,787	1,831	1,869	1,872	1,872
Spain	8,675	8,454	9,670	9,983	9,984	9,984
United Kingdom	10,699	10,645	10,620	10,644	10,580	10,565
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>81,424</b>	<b>79,364</b>	<b>82,443</b>	<b>83,783</b>	<b>83,248</b>	<b>83,535</b>
Poland	6,300	5,450	6,100	6,500	6,700	6,800
Romania	5,801	5,450	3,300	3,650	4,600	5,100
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>12,101</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>11,900</b>
Russia	42,900	40,300	37,400	33,720	32,000	31,500
Ukraine	13,445	11,766	10,145	9,500	9,000	9,000
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>56,345</b>	<b>52,066</b>	<b>47,545</b>	<b>43,220</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>40,500</b>
Turkey	7,800	8,100	7,900	8,000	8,100	8,150
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>8,150</b>
China	203,980	235,960	295,800	335,340	360,000	385,000
Hong Kong	21	23	18	21	22	24
Japan	42,911	43,252	43,047	42,167	41,900	42,500
Korea, Republic of	8,205	8,196	8,094	8,317	8,565	8,770
Taiwan	5,146	5,372	5,673	6,237	6,400	6,700
Thailand	8,154	7,336	7,530	7,700	8,100	8,600
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>268,417</b>	<b>300,139</b>	<b>360,162</b>	<b>399,782</b>	<b>424,987</b>	<b>451,594</b>
<b>TOTAL 4/</b>	<b>541,859</b>	<b>567,603</b>	<b>629,289</b>	<b>669,184</b>	<b>695,930</b>	<b>727,074</b>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 28 countries.

Analysts from USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service visited the northern cotton producing areas of Pakistan and India during September 1996. The following is the result of on-site crop surveys and discussions with cotton growers, textile mill owners, traders, and government officials.

#### Pakistan

Cotton is Pakistan's most important cash crop and foreign exchange earner. Pakistan is the world's largest exporter of cotton yarn and the fourth largest producer of raw cotton. In 1994/95, Pakistan earned \$62.0 million in raw cotton and \$1.6 billion in cotton yarn exports. Cotton and cotton products accounted for nearly 60 percent of Pakistan's export earnings that year. Through March of the 1995/96 marketing year, cotton and cotton products accounted for 64 percent of total export earnings.

Today the cotton sector has been completely deregulated freeing growers and traders to export or import raw cotton. Government policy in the past had been firmly in favor of the local textile industry. The duty levied on raw cotton exports prevented growers and traders from receiving world prices. This situation held domestic prices below the world level allowing the textile mills to purchase cotton at depressed prices assuring them a more than adequate supply of cotton. Under the new policy of duty free cotton exports, domestic cotton prices rose and the larger textile mills found their profit margin reduced while the smaller inefficient mills were not able to purchase cotton at a price that would allow them to continue in operation. Currently, the rural areas are favored over urban regions where the textile mills are located. If the free trade policy is allowed to continue, the textile sector will be stronger as the mill sector is forced to become more efficient.

Pakistan has a favorable climate for cotton production with very high daytime temperatures and cool nights. The cultivation of cotton is based on a well-developed system of flood irrigation that is composed of canals and tube wells. Although the land area that can be devoted to cotton is limited, there is great potential for increasing yields. Research to

improve yields is being conducted at the Central Cotton Research Institute near the city of Multan. Pakistan has already developed some very good high-yielding varieties; however, these varieties are highly susceptible to disease. In the recent past, Pakistan's cotton production has been sharply reduced by pest and disease, primarily the whitefly and Leaf-Curl-Virus (LCV). Today, research is being conducted at the Institute to solve these problems. For the 1997/98 production year, the Institute has released two new varieties that are LCV resistant.

Based on the team's on-site surveys of the cotton crop around Multan during the second week of September, no change is recommended in the current production estimate of 8.2 million bales for the 1996/97 crop. Current crop conditions reflect lower yields than the last year. However, the production level should be maintained because of a larger area (3.3 million hectares) under cotton cultivation compared to last year's 3.0 million. A white fly infestation has caused damage in most areas but farmers are spraying on an 8-day schedule to control the insect. In about a third of the fields surveyed, these measures have had little success. There has also been damage from LCV and some damage from floods. Daytime temperatures were high in early September with little rain. This situation favored the development of white flies. However, cooler air appears to be settling in and average temperatures have begun to decline. This slows the shedding of bolls and decreases the activity of the white fly. The next 3 to 4 weeks are critical in determining the final size of the crop. If temperatures remain high with little or no rain, the white fly infestation could gain momentum. This situation can cause severe yield loss as occurred in 1993/94 when yield declined to 488 kilogram per hectare. (Note: Since the team's visit, this situation has occurred and the October production estimate was lowered to 7.6 million bales for 1996/97.)

#### India

The cotton crop in India is best characterized by its diversity. Cotton is cultivated from India's most northern state of Punjab to its most southern state of Tamil Nadu, about 2,000 kilometers to the south. India's cotton area



covers over 8.0 million hectares. This area encompasses a wide range of agronomic and climatic conditions. In addition, there are many different farming methods and a large number of cotton varieties grown with different duration, yield, and fibre quality. Because of these characteristics, both the planting and marketing seasons of cotton in India are quite prolonged. In fact, cotton is being planted or harvested in every month of the year, although a large percentage of the crop is sown between May and July and harvested from October to December.

During the team's discussions with industry sources, estimates of the 1996/97 cotton crop varied widely, with some sources projecting a record crop of nearly 12.5 million bales. However, one major factor to consider in projecting the 1996 crop is that much of the increase in 1995/96 production came from Maharashtra where late-season rains in December and January boosted the number of pickings and provided a seemingly unlimited supply of cotton during the marketing year. In addition, most initial area reports point to lower area in 1996/97 in that state. Assuming area near that of last year and more normal late-season weather in Maharashtra, national production this year may not quite reach the record level of 12.3 million bales in 1995/96.

Most of India's cotton is produced in nine states located in the northern, central, and southern cotton growing zones. On-site visits were made in the two northern zone states, Punjab and Haryana. The state of Rajasthan was not visited, but the team was told that crop conditions were similar to the areas visited. Area planted to cotton in Punjab declined from last year as farmers switched to rice, sugarcane, or vegetable crops. This is due in part to lower cotton prices during 1995/96 and the fact that other crops do not present the insect and disease problems that occur in cotton. In Haryana and Rajasthan, acreage was reported to be somewhat higher than in 1995/96 as area planted to Bengal Deshi (short staple cotton) increased, presumably because the Government regularly establishes an export quota for Deshi.

In the two weeks prior to our visit, the crop had received heavy rains and cloudy conditions prevailed during that period. The heavy rain had caused some damage (boll shed) to early sown varieties, but overall yields are not likely to be adversely affected. Some areas had problems with white flies and boll worms; however, this is quite common and widespread damage is only expected if weather turns unfavorable. Despite these events, the crop in mid-September was in good condition with insects and disease under control. Since then, weather across northern India has been favorable for crop maturation. The monsoon has withdrawn from the area and dry winds have begun blowing from the west. Drier conditions should minimize the development of boll worms, which can dramatically reduce yields late in the season. Weather in October will be critical in determining overall yield levels across northern India. Harvest of Bengal Deshi is expected to begin during the first week of October, followed by medium-staple varieties in mid-October with harvest peaking in November.

The team did not visit the Central Zone states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, but based on discussions with industry and government officials, cotton prospects in these states were good as of late September. After somewhat erratic rainfall during July and August, abundant rains were received during September. In October, sunshine and drier conditions are required for boll maturation. Harvest is expected to begin in early-November.

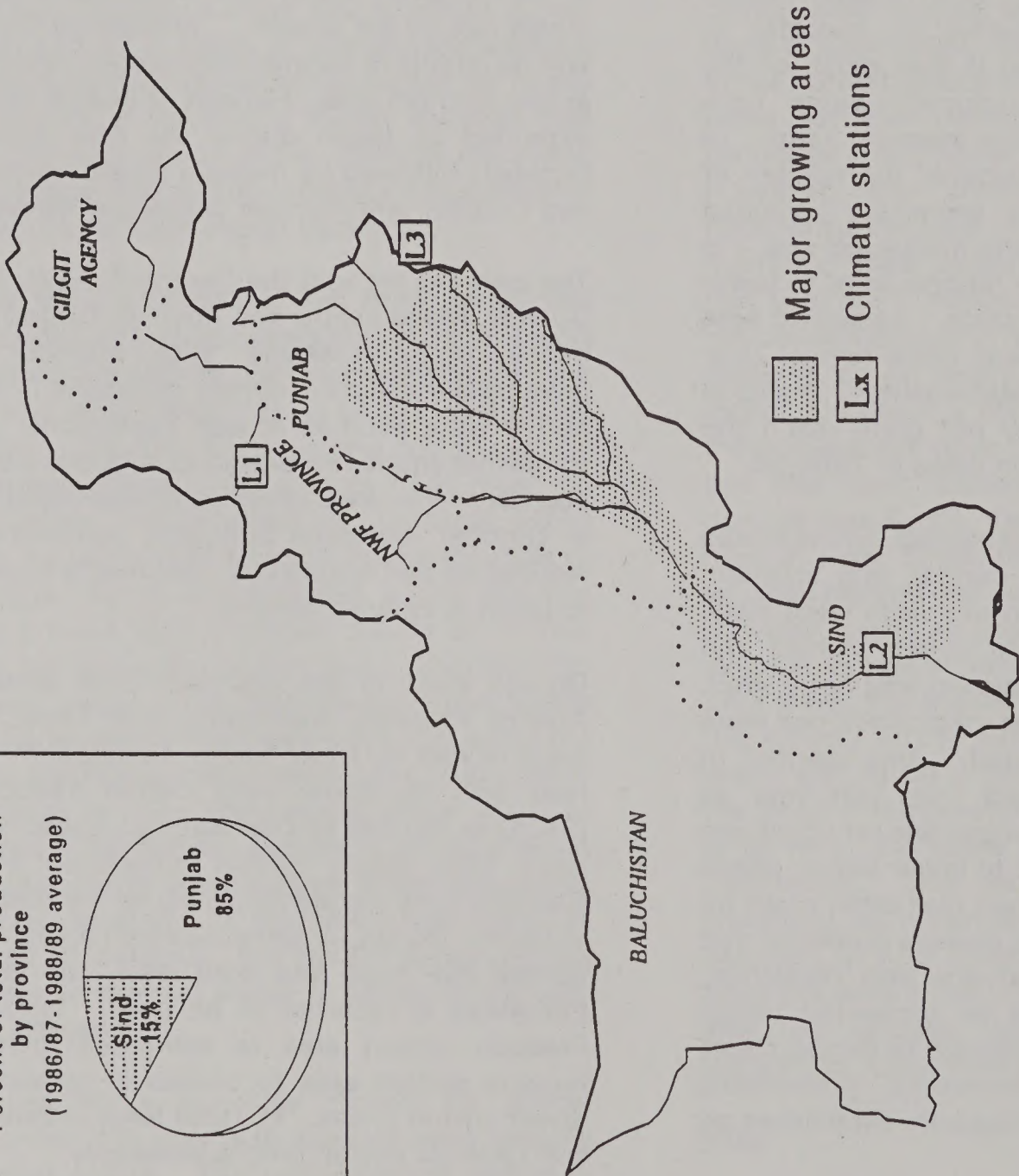
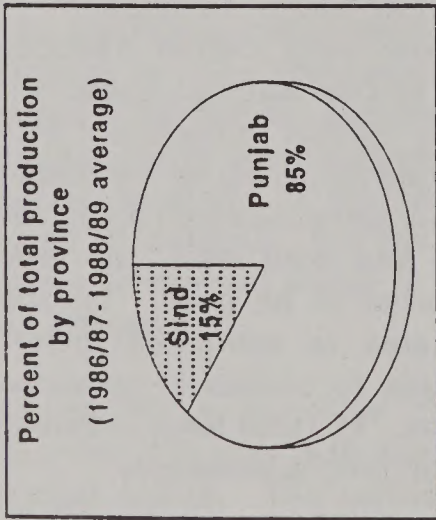
On-site visits in the Southern Zone states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu were limited to Tamil Nadu. Discussions were held with the South India Cotton Association (SICA) in the city of Coimbatore. Based on the talks with SICA, cotton production in the Southern Zone should be similar to the output of 1995/96. Except for some localized areas where rainfall has been less than ideal, the crop in Karnataka is reported to be good. In Andhra Pradesh cotton area is estimated lower as farmers shifted area to chillies in response to lower cotton prices. In Tamil Nadu, planting of the 1996/97 cotton crop is underway.

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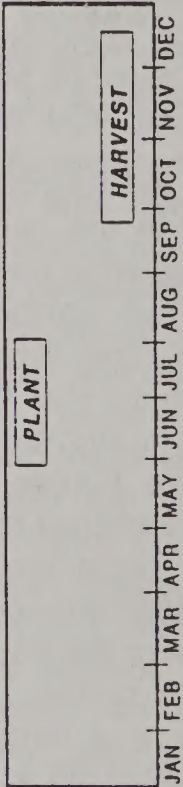
Ron Roberson, Cotton Chairperson  
Phone: (202) 720-0879  
Email: Roberson@fas.usda.gov



# Pakistan: Cotton



Cotton calendar for most of Pakistan

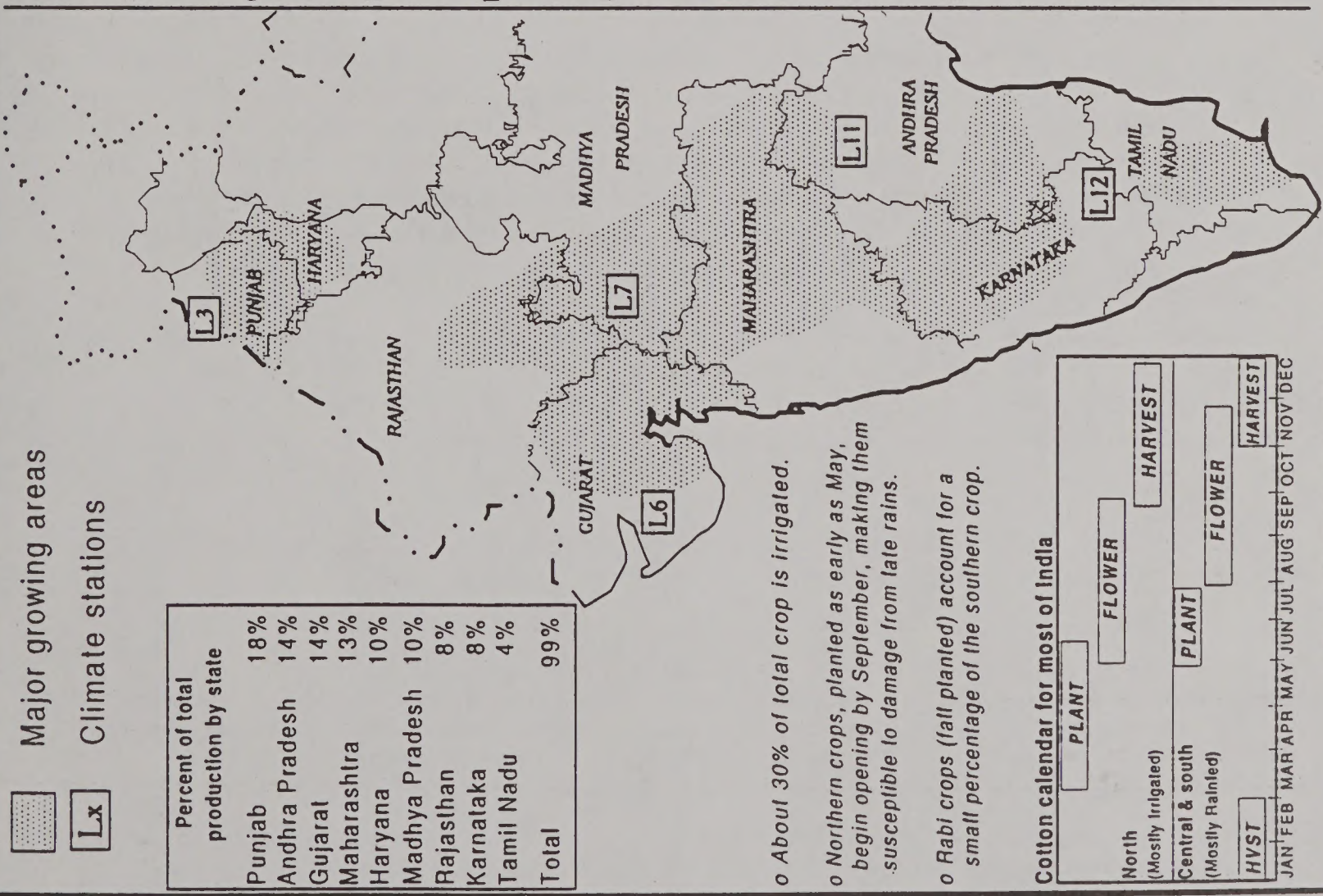


Pakistan:  
Historical cotton statistics

Crop Year	Area 1,000 ha	Yield kg/ha	Prod. 1,000 480 lb. bales
1975/76	1,851	270	2,269
1976/77	1,865	220	1,920
1977/78	1,843	300	2,540
1978/79	1,902	240	2,131
1979/80	2,023	370	3,417
1980/81	2,108	340	3,279
1981/82	2,215	340	3,436
1982/83	2,263	360	3,780
1983/84	2,221	220	2,269
1984/85	2,236	450	4,630
1985/86	2,366	510	5,585
1986/87	2,505	530	6,063
1987/88	2,568	570	6,742
1988/89	2,508	570	6,549
1989/90	2,599	560	6,687
1990/91	2,662	620	7,523
1991/92	2,836	770	9,999
1992/93	2,836	540	7,073
1988/89-1992/93 average	2,688	612	7,566



# India: Cotton



## India: Historical cotton statistics

	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1988/89- 1992/93 average
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>									
Area (1,000 ha)	620	411	574	628	657	655	707	806	691
Yield (kg/ha)	430	480	440	360	400	490	470	470	440
Prod. (1,000 480 lb bales)	1,234	898	1,159	1,031	1,210	1,464	1,523	1,733	1,392
<b>Gujarat</b>									
Area (1,000 ha)	1,404	1,366	719	1,091	837	921	1,135	1,151	1,027
Yield (kg/ha)	280	170	120	250	350	280	230	330	290
Prod. (1,000 480 lb bales)	1,804	1,035	383	1,249	1,351	1,171	1,171	1,741	1,337
<b>Haryana</b>									
Area (1,000 ha)	344	379	417	433	468	490	509	531	486
Yield (kg/ha)	340	450	360	360	500	400	500	450	440
Prod. (1,000 480 lb bales)	531	777	695	718	1,084	898	1,171	1,101	994
<b>Karnataka</b>									
Area (1,000 ha)	674	414	476	654	682	596	586	614	626
Yield (kg/ha)	190	220	240	250	260	230	230	300	250
Prod. (1,000 480 lb bales)	601	426	531	742	807	625	625	843	728
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>									
Area (1,000 ha)	536	523	505	562	574	608	560	480	557
Yield (kg/ha)	240	290	370	360	400	450	270	350	370
Prod. (1,000 480 lb bales)	578	691	847	937	1,055	1,249	703	781	945
<b>Maharashtra</b>									
Area (1,000 ha)	2,753	2,693	2,518	2,628	2,636	2,730	2,724	2,480	2,640
Yield (kg/ha)	180	80	90	80	140	90	80	140	110
Prod. (1,000 480 lb bales)	2,256	1,007	1,023	976	1,640	1,171	976	1,585	1,270
<b>Punjab</b>									
Area (1,000 ha)	560	567	621	758	732	701	660	690	708
Yield (kg/ha)	390	510	570	440	590	420	620	540	520
Prod. (1,000 480 lb bales)	1,007	1,335	1,624	1,530	1,997	1,347	1,874	1,710	1,692
<b>Rajasthan</b>									
Area (1,000 ha)	333	365	344	299	434	455	475	476	428
Yield (kg/ha)	310	420	210	390	420	360	360	390	380
Prod. (1,000 480 lb bales)	472	703	324	531	841	742	781	851	749
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>									
Area (1,000 ha)	254	186	244	244	268	239	264	271	257
Yield (kg/ha)	410	380	450	450	450	360	390	410	410
Prod. (1,000 480 lb bales)	480	320	500	500	556	390	468	508	484
<b>All-India (100%)</b>									
Area (1,000 ha)	7,533	6,948	6,459	7,343	7,331	7,440	7,695	7,527	7,467
Yield (kg/ha)	260	230	240	240	310	270	270	320	280
Prod. (1,000 480 lb bales)	8,964	7,191	7,086	8,214	10,541	9,135	9,370	10,931	9,638



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